**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

*Corrected up to June* 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,652—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1889.



BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

**CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.**

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone "—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie" ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.


## SHIPPING.


### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Tuesday. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 2nd July |
| BL PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 9th " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 16th " |
| BL COROMANDEL | 4429 | 800 | I. Reeves | 23rd " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 30th " |
| BL PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | J. Orman | 6th Aug. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 13th " |
| BL PEKIN | 3929 | 600 | P. Harris | 20th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. Weighell | 27th " |
| BL THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 3rd Sept. |

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | 1889. On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 4th July. |
| GANGES | 4936 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 18th " |
| ROHILLA | 3511 | 600 | M. De Horne | 1st Aug. |
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 15th " |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th June 1889.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 10th July | 10th Aug. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Aug. | 1st Sept. |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Aug. | 20th Sept. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Sept. | 10th Oct. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 8th July 1889. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1889.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | V. Gutmann | 4,200 | 600 | 5th July. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger. | 4,600 | 650 | 5th Aug |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 15 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | A. Lussich | 4 200 | 600 | 20th July. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RION | B. Vidos | 3,500 | 550 | 11th July. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th June 1889.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1889 at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### CITY LINE.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 3,212 Tons, Capt. W. H. BARHAM, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 13th July. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

### BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

*Complete and easy reference.*

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

*Cloth Limp Cover.*

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.


## SHIPPING.


### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 30th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 29th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th June 1889. Agents.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


### ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-4; Pints, Rs. 6-4

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these important Instruments, as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with. Bottle's capacity.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 quart Rs. 2-8. | 2 quarts Rs. 3-8. |
| 4 do. " 5-0. | 7 do. " 10-0. |

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### KEMP AND CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBOOL. ENGENIA JAMBOLANA.

THIS drug, from the well-known Jambool fruit of India, of old repute among native physicians, has recently been proved to be a powerful Anti-Diabetic remedy; and chemical enquiry has shown its remarkable power of preventing the transformation of Starchy Matter into Sugar.

The effect of this preparation in reducing the amount of the renal secretion and the formation of sugar is immediate and progressive.

Per Pound Bottle, Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### KEMP AND COMPANY'S CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100 | 2 | 0 |
| " Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100 | 2 | 0 |
| " Selected Mess, per box of 100 | 2 | 0 |
| Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100 | 2 | 0 |
| " Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100 | 2 | 8 |
| " Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100 | 2 | 8 |
| " No. 1, Java Gems, per box of 100 | 3 | 12 |
| " " 2, Java Gems, per box of 100 | 3 | 4 |
| " " 3, Java Gems, per box of 100 | 3 | 0 |

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

### CHOICE NORTHERN INDIA TEAS.

FROM THE HOLTA PLANTATIONS.

The finest and Choicest Teas are grown on the Estate.

HOLTA MIXTURE.

A delicious, full-flavored, and fragrant combination.
Per 1-lb. packet, Rs. 1-6-0. Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 6-8-0.

ORANGE PEKOE,

The most fragrant and delicate Tea that can be picked.
Per 1-lb. packet, Rs. 1-8-0. Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 7-0-0.

PLANTATION MIXTURE.

Our Own Mixture of selected Holta Teas in enormous demand, choice and full-flavored.
Per 1-lb. packet, As. 14. Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 4-0-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

### TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES & SAUTERNES.

| CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. | a. | | | | CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 0 | Still | BURGUNDY .. | Chablis | 11 | 0 |
| | | A favourite White Dinner Wine. | | | | |
| 20 | 0 | Still | BURGUNDY .. | Beaune | 11 | 0 |
| | | A fine red full-bodied Wine. | | | | |
| 25 | 0 | Still | BURGUNDY .. | Macon | 19 | 8 |
| | | Distinguished for flavour and aroma. | | | | |
| 23 | 0 | Still | BURGUNDY .. | Pommard | 12 | 8 |
| | | This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition. | | | | |
| 33 | 0 | Still | BURGUNDY ... | Chambertin | 17 | 8 |
| | | This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous. | | | | |
| 21 | 0 | Fine | SAUTERNE ... | Barsac | 11 | 8 |
| | | A good light refreshing Wine. | | | | |
| 24 | 0 | Superior | SAUTERNE ... | from the Bordeaux Dist. | 12 | 8 |
| | | Fine mellow flavour with good aroma. | | | | |
| 33 | 0 | Haut | SAUTERNE ... | very rich and fine | 17 | 8 |
| | | Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body. | | | | |

### TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green, Brown and Black, Rich Twill Silk. FOX'S PATENT STEEL LOCK RIB PARAGON FRAMES. Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles.

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

### BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

BOMBAY.

### SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

### THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, and the SEAMES WATERPROVED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes ... ... ... each | 9 | 8 |
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes ... ... each | 16 | 8 |
| Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8 Leggings ... ... per pair | 4 | 8 |
| Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... ... ... each | 25 | 0 |
| Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article ... ... ... each | 28 | 0 |
| Inverness Capes, as above ... ... ... ... ... ... each | 35 | 0 |
| Leggings to match ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 8 |
| Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes" ... ... ... ... ... ... each | 45 | 0 |
| Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years ... ... ... ... Rs. 40 to | 45 | 0 |
| Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Battenburg," &c., latest shapes and material ... ... each Rs. 25 to | 35 | 0 |
| Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... ... ... ... pair | 6 | 8 |
| Waterproof, Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for travellers ... ... ... ... from | 18 | 8 |
| Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in... ... ... | 15 | 8 |
| 60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths... ... per yard | 5 | 8 |
| Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ... ... ... ... ... | 18 | 8 |
| Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable... ... ... ... ... each | 18 | 8 |
| Vulcanized Hand Basins ... ... ... ... ... each Rs. 7-8 to | 8 | 8 |

### THORPE & Co.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

### GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

### ANEROID BAROMETERS.

IT has been objected that the Aneroid is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms; but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides, you may carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by Train, on an Elephant, or even a Camel: the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hall Aneroid Barometer, in Fancy, Bronze, or Oak Case, 3½ in. Dial, entire diameter 13 in. | Rs. | 21 0 |
| Hall Aneroid Barometer, in Fancy, Oak, and Brass Case, 5 in. Dial, entire diameter 13 in. | " | 24 0 |
| Hall Aneroid Barometer, with Fahrenheit and Centigrade Thermometer, in Plain Blackwood Case, 5 in. Dial, entire diameter 13 in. | " | 35 0 |
| Hall Aneroid Barometer with Thermometer, in Plain, Oak, or Walnut Case, 6½ in. Plate Glass, entire diameter 13 in. | " | 40 0 |
| Hall Aneroid Barometer with Thermometer, in Bronze Case, Plate Glass Front, Dial 8 in. | " | 42 0 |
| Table Aneroid Barometer with Thermometer, in Nickel Case, 5 in. Dial | " | 30 0 |
| Table Aneroid Barometer in Nickel Case, 3½ in. Dial | " | 24 0 |

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROID BAROMETER FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a Sliding Vernier for regulating the starting-point. The Index is marked with Scale of Feet extending up to 15,000. In going up a Balloon or ascending a Mountain, the Needle will indicate the Altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghats the Traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing, silently and faithfully verified by the Needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Nickel Case | Rs. | 35 0 |
| In Silver Case, with Thermometer | Rs. 60 and | 80 0 |

THERMOMETERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thermometer, Superior, Centigrade and Fahrenheit, on Frosted Plate Glass | Rs. | 6 0 |
| Thermometer, in Plush Satin Lined Case | " | 8 0 |
| Pretty Table Thermometer, in Carved Olivewood | " | 8 0 |
| Pretty Table Thermometer, in Brass or Bronze | " | 14 0 |
| Pretty Table Thermometer, in Brass with Enamel Flowers | " | 14 0 |
| Pretty Table Thermometer Stand, representing Sickle and Rake, surrounded with Flowers | " | 14 0 |
| Thermometers, Clinical, in Boxwood, Ebonized, Brass, or White Metal Tubes | Rs. 3 to " | 7 0 |

### MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

### KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1889 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on THURSDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

### J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.

Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.

Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured, 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES

From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars. &c., &c.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

Light, strong, and elegant Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross', Voigtlander's); Dry Plates (the best English Makers'); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.

Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.

All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

Send for complete Illustrated Catalogue.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price s. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 13 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th June 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

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FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TRICYCLE | 155 | out of 156 |
| BICYCLE | 97 | " 153 |
| TANDEMS | 8 | " 16 |

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000

May be effected at the following rates with the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Per Month.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At age | 25 | Rs. 24-7-9 |
| " " | 30 | " 26-9-9 |
| " " | 35 | " 29-4-9 |
| " " | 40 | " 32-6-4 |

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT!
COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!!
DON'T LOSE RARE OPPORTUNITY.
**GAIETY THEATRE.**
CELEBRATED WILSON'S FOLLOWER, CHITAMBER PILLAY'S GYMNASTIC, ACROBATIC, AND VARIETY COMPANY.
ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH JUNE 1889.
THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTED FROM THE NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS IN THEIR POSSESSION.
From H. E. the Governor of Madras, Collectors, Judges, H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Chief of Jamkhundi, Miraj, Kurundwad, &c., &c.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize
MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,
Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.
Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

CHUBB'S
PATENT FLAT DEED BOXES.
No. 1—12×8×4 in, Rs. 23., No. 2—14×10×5, Rs. 25.
No. 3—16×12×6 in., Rs. 30.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that lately the firm of MEMON HAJI MITHA CASSOM STOPPED PAYMENT. The name of his firm resembles the name of my firm, which is carried on in the name of CASSOM HAJI MITHA. In consequence whereof several merchants ignorant of the difference understand that my firm has stopped payment. Therefore notice is given to the public that I have no connection either with the firm of Haji Mitha Cassom or with Haji Mitha Cassom personally. He is a Cutchi Memon, while I am Halai Memon. My business is carried on as hitherto. Dated 25th June 1889.
મેમણ કાશમ હાજી મીઠા.
i.e. CASSOM HAJI MITHA.

NOTICE is hereby given that DHUNJIBHOY COWASJI UMRIGUR has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land with the building standing theron, and a mute at Khetwady 7th Lane in Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2147, new No. 9246, old Survey No. 775, new Survey No. 5465, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2069, Street No. 58-62, and bounded on the east by the property of Merwanjee Dadabhoy Coachman, on or towards the west by Khetwady 7th Lane, on or towards the north by Khetwady Back Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Cowasjee Nowrojee Lilaamwalla.
All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest to or in the said premises or any part thereof, either by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims. Dated this 25th day of June 1889.
JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of ABDULA HAJI AHMED and HAJI JAFAR HAJI AHMED, trading together in partnership in Bombay, under the name of HAJI MITHA CASAM in partnership at Madras with ABDOOL LATIF RAHIMTULA under the name of HAJI MITHA CASAM and Company; at Bangalore in partnership with CASAM HAJI NATHU and ISACK KASAM, under the name of SALAY MAHOMED KASAM, and also under the name of HAJI MITHA KASAM; and at Mysore in partnership with HAJI AHMED HAJI MITHA HAJI ABDUL SATAR HAJI MUSA HAJI AHMED, under the name of HAJI MITHA CASAM; adjudged Insolvents.
WHEREAS the Petition of Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail, the Petitioning Creditor of the above named Abdula Haji Ahmed and Haji Jafar Haji Ahmed, verified by the declaration of the said Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Abdula Haji Ahmed and Haji Jafar Haji Ahmed have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of Section Nine of Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one; It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 21st day of June 1889.
J. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay. this 24th day of June 1889.

A UNIQUE COLLECTION.
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SELECTION
OF
LAW BOOKS
FROM THE LIBRARY
OF
LATE MR. MORESHWAR LUXMAN.
MESSRS. HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO. beg to inform their numerous patrons here and up-country that they will be very happy to make purchases on their behalf for a very nominal commission on receipt of a list of such books as may be required. CATALOGUE POST FREE on application.
HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.
POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.
OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATERBURY WATCHES.
New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.
SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.
Rs. 6-8
SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.
Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0
The finest watch ever produced for the money.
SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.
Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0
A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.
All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta. Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GRUYERE CHEESE.—Just received and in prime condition at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

STATIONERY.—Our stock of Overland, Ordinary and Fancy Notepaper, Post Haste Cards in fancy boxes, to hand, and are priced as cheap as possible to ensure general sale.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CONCERT, CONCERT, CONCERT.—A company of 6 Ladies and 4 Gentlemen have just arrived and will give every evening vocal and instrumental music at the Grand Hotel.

LESSONS given in MUSIC. (Piano playing and theory.) Apply E. M., care of Messrs. MACKAY and Co., Byculla Bridge.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES. Absolute security and low rates of Premia. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.—TO SUB-LET—St. Mary's Lodge, from 5th July, for 3 months, furnished, Rs. 750—unfurnished Rs. 600; or to 1st June 1890, unfurnished, Rs. 80 monthly—PHILLIPS & Co., Poona.

REQUIRED a Third or Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply to BOMANJI D. MODY, 153, Hornby Row.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent CASHIER, Up-country. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Security deposit Rs. 2,000 required. Apply with copies of testimonials up to 28th instant to H. DRAKE, Contractor, Kamptee, C. P.

WANTED an experienced MILL MANAGER for a New Working Mill having a thorough knowledge of Carding and Spinning, both Ring and Mule. Apply with copies of testimonials to "X," care of this paper."

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

DR PAOLO MERLO has CHANGED his RESIDENCE from Tamarind Lane to No. 135, Hornby Row.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

TO BE LET.—A Large BUNGLOW with spacious Compound at Parel, No. 319, Bhoivadi Cross Road. Five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BATLIVALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

TO LET—Furnished, 3 Rooms, Verandah, Bath and Cooking Rooms, "W. G. M.," New Buildings, near Victoria Gardens.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Wines, Spirits, Ices, Billiards, open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, homely, unpretending, old-fashioned; illustrates the Swiss wood carving in the frames. Rs. 40 to Rs. 200.—MARCKS and Company, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

BEST FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE.—Prices on application to J. H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

DOG CART by Bennett, adaptable for 14 or 16 hand horse, sliding seat and moveable hood, waterproof apron, first-rate order. Rs. 600. DARK BROWN WALER MARE, very well bred, about 16 hands, aged, broken charger, goes single and double harness, fast trapper and handsome. Rs. 400. If sold together, Rs. 900. Apply to Col. LATOUCHE, Malabar Hill.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
I.—To elect new members.
II.—To confirm, if approved, the list of Rates of Commission published under the authority of the Chamber, which have recently been revised by the Committee.
III.—To confirm the addition to the tonnage scale of "Cut Copra, Old Iron, and Iron Rails," in accordance with the ascertained measurement.
And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 19th June 1889.

NOTICE TO SOAP DEALERS.
THE public are cautioned against BUYING or SELLING GLYCERINE SOAP done up in boxes bearing a fraudulent imitation of the registered Trade mark of Messrs. A. and F. PEARS' Soap Manufacturers, London. Messrs A. and F. Pears have instructed their solicitors in Bombay to take proceedings against any persons selling soap in boxes bearing any label being a colourable imitation of Messrs. A. and F. Pears' trade mark.
CHARLES W. WHITE,
Agent & Representative in India of Messrs. A. & F. Pears.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway).

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.
ON and from the 1st July 1889, the Passenger Train Service between BOMBAY, WADHWAN, DELHI, KHANDWA, AGRA, FORT, CAWNPORE and FEROZEPORE CANTONMENT, will be as follows.
2. The DOWN Mail Train will leave BOMBAY, at 21-30, and arrive at LAHORE at 8-35 (*via* REWARI and FEROZEPORE CANTONMENT) on the fourth day.
The UP Train will leave LAHORE, at 17-25, and arrive at BOMBAY, at 7-15 on the fourth day.

| STATIONS. | DOWN. Ordinary. | | Ordinary. | | Ordinary. | | Mail. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| BOMBAY—COLABA ...d | 6 | 30 | 11 | 40 | ... | | 21 | 30 |
| Bulsar .....d | 14 | 20 | 19 | 40 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 20 |
| Surat .....d | 17 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 40 | 4 | 8 |
| Baroda .....a | 21 | 20 | 2 | 30 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 50 |
| Do. .....d | ——— | | 2 | 45 | 12 | 22 | 7 | 0 |
| Ahmedabad .....a | ... | | 6 | 0 | 15 | 45 | 9 | 5 |
| Wadhwan Extension. | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad .....d | ... | | ... | | 15 | 55 | 9 | 35 |
| Wadhwan .....a | ... | | ... | | 20 | 0 | 12 | 35 |
| | Local Mixed | | | | Mixed | | | |
| Ahmedabad .....d | 21 | 20 | ... | | 13 | 50 | 9 | 45 |
| Abu Road .....d | 8 | 0 | ... | | 22 | 40 | 16 | 0 |
| Ajmere .....a | 0 | 25 | ... | | 11 | 43 | 1 | 45 |
| G. I. P. Ry. | Mixed | | Mail. | | Mixed (Mail) | | Local | |
| Khandwa .....a | 2 | 55 | 12 | 32 | 15 | 40 | ... | |
| H. and S.-N. Ry. | | | | | | | | |
| Khandwa .....d | 4 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 16 | 0 | ... | |
| Mhow .....d | 10 | 49 | 18 | 9 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 42 |
| Indore .....a | 11 | 37 | 19 | 10 | 22 | 59 | 8 | 31 |
| Do. .....d | 11 | 55 | 23 | 18 | ——— | | ——— | |
| Ajmere .....a | 11 | 20 | 23 | 35 | | | | |
| | Local Mixed | | | | Mixed | | Mail | |
| Ajmere .....d | 19 | 15 | ... | | 12 | 18 | 2 | 15 |
| Jeypore .....d | 3 | 18 | ... | | 18 | 25 | 6 | 39 |
| Bandikui .....a | 8 | 5 | ... | | 22 | 18 | 9 | 14 |
| Agra Branch. | Thro' Mixed | | | | | | | |
| Bandikui .....d | ... | | ... | | 23 | 13 | 9 | 50 |
| Achnera .....d | 19 | 57 | ... | | 4 | 56 | 15 | 11 |
| Agra Fort .....a | 21 | 4 | ... | | 6 | 10 | 16 | 21 |
| | Local Mixed | | | | | | | |
| Bandikui .....d | 18 | 5 | ... | | 23 | 5 | 9 | 40 |
| Rewari .....a | 0 | 50 | ... | | 4 | 41 | 13 | 41 |
| R.-F. S. Ry. | | | | | | | | |
| Rewari .....d | ... | | ... | | 21 | 45 | 14 | 25 |
| Sirsa .....d | ... | | ... | | 7 | 55 | 23 | 6 |
| Ferozepore Cantt.....a | ... | | ... | | 15 | 3 | 4 | 50 |
| N.-W. Ry. | | | | | | | | |
| Ferozepore Cantt.....d | ... | | ... | | 16 | 48 | 5 | 30 |
| Lahore .....a | ... | | ... | | 19 | 43 | 8 | 35 |
| Do. .....d | ... | | ... | | ... | | 9 | 5 |
| Peshawar Cantt .....a | ... | | ... | | ... | | 6 | 0 |
| Rewari .....d | 1 | 12 | ... | | 5 | 0 | 14 | 2 |
| Delhi .....a | 5 | 16 | ... | | 8 | 25 | 17 | 0 |
| N.-W. Ry. | | | | | | | | |
| Delhi .....d | 6 | 12 | ... | | 9 | 25 | 19 | 5 |
| Umballa Cantt .....a | 16 | 59 | ... | | 18 | 30 | 4 | 20 |
| | | | | | Mixed | | Thro' Mixed | |
| Agra Fort .....d | ... | | ... | | ... | | 7 | 0 |
| C.-A. S. Ry. | | | | | | | | |
| Achnera.....d | ... | | ... | | 21 | 35 | 8 | 21 |
| Muttra Cantt .....d | ... | | ... | | 23 | 21 | 10 | 7 |
| Hathras Road .....d | ... | | ... | | 2 | 15 | 12 | 33 |
| Fatehgarh .....d | ... | | ... | | 9 | 39 | 20 | 41 |
| Cawnpore .....a | ... | | ... | | 15 | 17 | 3 | 20 |

| STATIONS. | UP Mail. | | Mixed. | | Local Mixed. | | Ordinary. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| N.-W. Ry. | | | | | | | | |
| PESHAWAR CANT. d | 20 | 0 | 10 | 55 | ... | | ... | |
| Lahore..... a | 15 | 50 | 7 | 40 | ... | | ... | |
| Do. ..... d | 17 | 25 | 7 | 55 | ... | | ... | |
| Ferozepore Cantt. ..... a | 20 | 32 | 10 | 50 | ... | | ... | |
| R.-F. S. Ry. | | | | | | | | |
| Ferozepore Cantt ..... d | 21 | 30 | 11 | 25 | ... | | ... | |
| Sirsa ..... d | 3 | 36 | 18 | 40 | ... | | ... | |
| Rewari ..... a | 11 | 54 | 4 | 28 | ... | | ... | |
| N.W. Ry. | | | | | | | | |
| Umballa Cantt ..... d | 22 | 0 | 7 | 34 | 10 | 57 | ... | |
| Delhi ..... a | 8 | 30 | 16 | 45 | 22 | 25 | ... | |
| Delhi ..... d | 9 | 30 | 17 | 45 | 23 | 0 | ... | |
| Rewari ..... a | 12 | 42 | 21 | 26 | 3 | 24 | ... | |
| Bandikui..... a | 16 | 49 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 30 | ... | |
| Agra Branch. | | | | | Thro' Mixed. | | | |
| Agra Fort ..... d | 10 | 5 | 19 | 55 | 7 | 0 | ... | |
| Achnera ..... d | 11 | 31 | 21 | 20 | 8 | 21 | ... | |
| Bandikui..... a | 16 | 45 | 2 | 45 | ... | | ... | |
| | | | | | Local Mixed. | | | |
| Bandikui..... d | 17 | 14 | 3 | 27 | 18 | 40 | ... | |
| Jeypore ..... d | 20 | 45 | 7 | 45 | 23 | 54 | ... | |
| Ajmere ..... a | 1 | 17 | 13 | 27 | 7 | 12 | ... | |
| H. & S.-N. S. Ry. | Mixed | | Mixed (Mail) | | Mail. | | Local. | |
| Ajmere ..... d | 14 | 5 | 5 | 50 | ... | | ... | |
| Indore ..... d | 14 | 51 | 4 | 57 | 8 | 56 | 19 | 38 |
| Mhow ..... a | ... | | ... | | ... | | 20 | 27 |
| Do. ..... d | 16 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 54 | ——— | |
| Khandwa ..... a | 22 | 30 | 12 | 25 | 15 | 9 | ... | |
| G. I. P. Ry. | | | | | | | | |
| Khandwa ..... d | 0 | 45 | 12 | 42 | 15 | 40 | ... | |
| | Mail. | | Mixed. | | Local Mixed. | | | |
| Ajmere ..... d | 1 | 47 | 13 | 57 | 3 | 0 | ... | |
| Abu Road ..... d | 12 | 39 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 50 | ... | |
| Ahmedabad ..... a | 18 | 32 | 10 | 20 | 5 | 30 | ... | |
| | | | Ordinary. | | Ordinary. | | | |
| Wadhwan ..... d | 15 | 50 | 6 | 55 | ... | | ... | |
| Ahmedabad ..... a | 18 | 55 | 11 | 5 | ... | | ... | |
| Do. ..... d | 19 | 30 | 11 | 25 | 6 | 35 | ... | |
| Baroda ..... d | 21 | 45 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 13 | ... | |
| Surat ..... d | 1 | 0 | 19 | 45 | 14 | 45 | ... | |
| Bulsar ..... a | 2 | 43 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 15 | ... | |
| Do. ..... d | 2 | 48 | 22 | 30 | ——— | | ... | |
| BOMBAY—COLABA ... a | 7 | 15 | 6 | 25 | ... | | ... | |
| C.-A. S. Ry. | Thro' Mixed. | | Mixed. | | | | | |
| Cawnpore ..... d | 0 | 10 | 15 | 55 | ... | | ... | |
| Fatehgarh ..... d | 7 | 12 | 21 | 50 | ... | | ... | |
| Hathras Road ..... d | 15 | 57 | 6 | 12 | ... | | ... | |
| Muttra Cantonment... d | 18 | 19 | 8 | 48 | ... | | ... | |
| Achnera ..... a | 19 | 45 | 10 | 37 | ... | | ... | |
| Do. ..... d | 19 | 57 | ——— | | ... | | ... | |
| Agra Fort ..... a | 21 | 4 | ... | | ... | | ... | |

For detailed timings see the issue of the Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff for the third quarter of 1889, and the Sheet Time Bill.
J. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st June 1889.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna

# GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

## COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.
4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—
"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five
COCKLE'S PILLS,
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.
An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of
COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."
References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthly condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

# 1889. POONA. 1889.

AS usual, during the Summer, we have largely increased the Attractions of our POONA BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, which will be found adequately provided with a well-selected epitomé of our extensive and valuable Head-quarters Stock, comprising every recently introduced Novelty in JEWELLERY, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, SPECTACLES, BINOCULARS, &c. The Staff has also been increased with a view of every assistance being given to the Manager of the Poona Branch in suggesting Fresh Wants to Customers during the Fashionable Season, and the operative Watch and Clock Repairing Establishments have also been reinforced. We hope to meet again many esteemed Patrons of former seasons, and respectfully invite all the Ladies to come and amuse themselves with an Inspection of our Pretty Things, whether they have made up their minds to be economical or not.
Our Respectful Acknowledgments are tendered for much Patronage in the past, and we will always do our utmost to deserve its continuance.

# MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

Opposite University Clock Tower, BOMBAY.
Opposite Napier Hotel, 11, Staff Lines, POONA.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
## THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its unfailingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant, Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 '864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

## NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality | per packet | 1 | 4 |
| " " B " | " | 1 | 0 |
| Calico Note and Envelopes | " | 0 | 12 |
| Brown Holland Note and Envelopes | " | 0 | 12 |
| Do. do. Grey Calico | " | 1 | 4 |
| Do. do. Correspondence Cards | | 0 | 12 |
| Grey Calico Correspondence Cards | | 0 | 12 |
| Floral Note and Envelopes | per packet | 0 | 12 |
| Botanic Note and Envelopes | | 0 | 12 |
| Autumn Leaves | | 0 | 12 |
| Ivy Correspondence | | 1 | 8 |
| Swallow | | 1 | 0 |
| "Just a few Words" Correspondence | | 0 | 12 |
| Assorted | | 0 | 12 |
| Primrose, Bouquet | per packet | 0 | 12 |
| Times Correspondence | " | 0 | 12 |
| Royal Nursery Correspondence | " | 0 | 12 |
| 4 O'Clock Correspondence | " | 0 | 12 |
| Cinderella | | 0 | 12 |
| Canvas Shell | | 0 | 12 |
| Coin and Frog, assorted | | 0 | 12 |
| Parcel Post Cabinet | each | 2 | 4 |
| Revolving Cabinet | " | 5 | 0 |
| Fascination Cabinet | " | 6 | 0 |
| Saratoga Cabinet | | 3 | 0 |
| Three Volume Cabinet | | 4 | 0 |
| C-24 Cabinet | each | 3 | 0 |
| British Lion and Note and Envelopes | per packet | 0 | 12 |
| Old Saxon Correspondence | " | 0 | 12 |
| Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence | | 0 | 12 |
| Imperial Linen Bank Note | per packet | 0 | 12 |
| Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes | | 0 | 12 |
| Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted | | 0 | 12 |

## SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Cow Protection Movement Address, Framjee Cawasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Pemba (s), from Buseh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Persia (s), for Liverpool ; Tibre (s), China, &c. ; and Huzara (s) and Sutlej (s), London.

REVISED NOTICE.—Persian Gulf mails close to-day at 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo per extra s. s. "Niobe" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Aga Mahomed Aga Dusty, a clerk, residing in the Fort, reports the theft of Rs. 350 in currency notes from his box on Monday last, which he alleges must have been opened with a duplicate key.

FOUND.—A silver anklet weighing 3½ tolas was found lying on the road at Mandvie by a police constable on Monday. The same has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—The Rev. H. Beresford, of the Seamen's Institute, reports that a silver watch and a gold link pattern Albert chain with a small gold cross attached, of the collective value of Rs. 145, have been stolen from his premises.

MARRIAGE OF THE THAKORE SAHEB OF RAJKOTE.—On the 7th of July the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote will marry the youngest daughter of the Girgasia of Sindhavadar under Wankaner. A daughter of this Girasia the Chief has [illegible] married [illegible] *Times*.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack vi[illegible] named Dawood Mahomed was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. Ryan with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Mazagon Road, whereby a woman was injured. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following papers will be read :—"On the Towers of Silence in India," by Mr. Bomanji Byramji Patell, and "Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1888," by Mr. E. Rehatsek.

ALARMING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last while a buggy was standing at Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort, with two boys named respectively Ruttonsey Narayen, aged 9 years, and Morarjee Narayen, aged 6 years, the horse suddenly took fright and bolted, dashing up against a hack victoria, completely smashing the buggy. The two boys were slightly injured as were also three others on that road.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, respecting the death of a young Hindoo woman named Oogunbai, aged 15 years, the wife of Dewcura Bhugwan, share broker. Deceased on the night of Friday last let fall a kerosine oil lamp while going down a stair. The lamp broke, the oil took fire, and set her clothes in flames. She was so seriously burned that she died early yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death by burns was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PROMISING STUDENT.—The secretary of the "Subodha Prakashaka Samaj" of the Beni-Israel community of Bombay regrets to announce the sudden and premature death of Mr. M. A. Avaskar, who had graduated himself in the Oxford University, and taken the degrees of B. A. and B. C. L. While he was going to Baroda to take up some high appointment he heard his friend Mr. Sampatrao Guikwad Sirkar's brother had gone to Surat. He therefore broke his journey at Surat, and put up in the Travellers' Bungalow, where he suddenly died on Wednesday, the 19th instant. He was really an ornament to the Beni-Israel community in the whole of India, being the first in the community who proceeded to England for education. His premature and lamentable death has been a great loss, especially to the Beni-Israel community in the whole of India, and has been regretted by every person who knew him.

A THIEVING NEIGHBOUR.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Ameer Mohideen, against whom there appeared one previous conviction, was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 33-10, the property of a woman named Massoombi, from her shop at Cazeepoora Street, on the 12th instant. The complainant has a shop for the sale of grocery, and lived in her shop with her sister Chandbee. About a month ago she lost the key of her box in which she kept her wearing apparel. On the Eed day she got a duplicate key and opened her box and found her clothes all safe. Again on the 12th instant she opened her box, when she found her clothes missing. She reported her loss to the police, but did not then suspect the accused, with whom she was very intimate, and who lived in a room next to her shop. About eight days ago some suspicion was attached to the accused, who disappeared. He was arrested by the police on Monday, and the stolen property was recovered from one Lookmanjee Tyabjee, a dealer in cutlery at Chindee Bazaar, with whom the accused Ameer Mohideen had pledged the articles for a sum of Rs. 9. Ameer Mohideen on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MR. F KITCHEN, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 1st July, 1889, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from 20th April, 1889, vice Mr E C Ryall, Offig Depy Supt, 4th grade, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assist Supt, 1st grade :—Lieut T F B Renny-Tailyour, RE, Assist Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 4th grade. (This supersedes that portion of Notification, No 737, dated 21st ultimo, granting Lieut T F B Renny-Tailyour, offig, promotion vice Major J R Hobday.)

Lieut R J H L Mackenzie, Assist Supt, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy Supt, 4th grade, from 7th May 1889, vice Major J R Hobday, Offig as Depy Supt, 3rd grade.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

Mr. J Hickie, Assist Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 17th inst, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

AGENT TO THE GOVR-GENL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut-Col C Ransford, Comdt, Bhopal Battn, received charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury from Lieut-Col H Wylie, CSI, Political Agent in Bhopal, on the 4th June, 1889.

Lieut C P Campbell, 1st Central India Horse, returned from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1104, dated the 29th March, 1889, and extended, in Notification, No 1482, dated the 19th April, 1889, on the 18th May, 1889.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr T Wood, Class III of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Stores Dept, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Sind-Pishin State Railway to the charge of the Port Stores, Calcutta.

Mr M McInerny, Class III of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railway, Stores Dept, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the North-Western Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th June, 1889.

*Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·687 |
| Temperature of the Air | 82·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78·3 |
| Dew Point | 76·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·816 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10). | 9·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day) | 86·8 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) | 79·8 |
| General Directions of Wind.* | WSW, W, WSW, SSW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 463 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·32 |
| Total fall during month | 10·41 |
| Total fall during year | 11·08 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th June.. | 1·17 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

### INSOLVENCY OF THE LATE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER VS. RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in this case, which was heard some time ago for several days.

His Lordship said :—This is the third suit arising out of the insolvency of Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, which was adjudicated in January, 1867, and it is necessary for me to commence with a short narration of that insolvency. The insolvent was very wealthy, but in 1865 he became embarrassed, and in June 1865 he mortgaged his real estate in Bombay to his brother Ahmedbhoy, nominally for two and quarter lakhs, of which sums he, however, only received Rs. 45,000. In 1866 decrees were obtained against him, warrants of arrest were issued, and he was for some time concealed in his brother Ahmedbhoy's house until he left for Damaun in September, 1866. His brothers, Ahmedbhoy and Rahmoobhoy, his sister Labai, and his son, Rahimbhoy, all lived in the house and were aware of the concealment. The son (the present defendant) had been in England, but returned in August 1866. He returned in time to take part in the disposition of the large property still belonging to the insolvent. (See stitched book and defendants affidavit, August 1881.) A great deal of property was deposited with Ahmedbhoy and was handed over to him either by, or in the presence of, the present defendant. It consisted of cash, shares, Government paper, and Government promissory notes. The intention of the family apparently was to buy up the claims against the insolvent with the property thus deposited with Ahmedbhoy. But Ahmedbhoy did not get the whole property. The present defendant has admitted that he got some of it. (See defendant's evidence before me.) The plot was successful as regards the concealment of property. The Official Assignee was in complete ignorance of it till 1881. But the plot at last came to his knowledge. Ahmedbhoy did not devote all the property he had received to clearing the insolvent from his liabilities. At the same time he quarrelled with his confidential clerk, Nathoo Kika, and with the present defendant. This dissension led to the communication by the clerk of what is known in the case as the stitched book (A 59), to the present defendant, who showed it to the Official Assignee. It was an exposure of the plot so far as Ahmedbhoy was concerned, and on the guarantee of Labai and the present defendant, Mr. Turner filed a suit against Ahmedbhoy for the estate of the insolvent, which had come to his hands (suit No. 473 of 1881). The present defendant undertook to give the Official Assignee further information necessary for the claim, but as a matter of fact gave him little or no help till the close of 1885. The suit was referred in December, 1885, to the arbitration of Mr. Sayani, who awarded Rs. 3,60,000 against Ahmedbhoy. A similar suit on a similar guarantee was next filed against Rahmoobhoy, the other brother of the insolvent, and judgment was given against him for an account of certain property of the insolvent traced to his hands. The next step taken by the Official Assignee was that, in consequence of certain discoveries made in course of the inspection of books taken at the end of 1885 in these two suits, the present suit was filed against the insolvent's son, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy. This last claim was made at the instigation, and on the guarantee, of Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy, clearly by way of revenge for the suits which their nephew had instigated and supported against them. But whilst with the two uncles the primary object is revenge, the sole object of the suit, in the eyes of the plaintiff, the Official Assignee, is the benefit of the creditors of Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy. The evidence in the case clearly proves the family fraud and conspiracy to conceal property, and furnishes enough evidence to take the case out of the ordinary period of limitation. Section 18 of the Limitation Act says that "when any person having a right to institute a suit, has been kept from the knowledge of such right by fraud, the time limited for instituting the suit shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby." But it will still be important to consider when I come to deal with each of the claims in order, the exact date of the Official Assignee's first knowledge of the concealment of the property, if any, which came into the hands of the defendant. I may here add that the knowledge must be more than mere suspicion. It must be enough to form the foundation of a suit, or at least enough to oblige a prudent person in the position of the Official Assignee, to make further inquiry if any means of enquiry are ready to hand. There is another principle of law which must be applied in the consideration of the various claims in this case. It is laid down in the leading case of King *vs.* Hoare (13 M. and W.494), and has since been frequently affirmed (see Brinsmead *vs.* Harrison, L. R. 6, c. p. 584,) and Kendall *vs.* Hamilton). For the purposes of this case it may be thus stated. "A judgment against one of the joint wrong-doers is without satisfaction a bar to an action against the others." In the two suits I have mentioned arising out of this insolvency and the fraud I have described, decrees have already been passed. The first is 473, 1881, confirming an award in satisfaction of the claim of the Official Assignee against Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy. The second decree was in full satisfaction of the claims of the Official Assignee against Rahmoobhoy Hubibhoy. The claims in both those suits were based on the fraudulent concealment of the insolvent's property, and in that concealment all three—Ahmedbhoy, Rehmoobhoy, and the present defendant, were participators. Following King *vs.* Hoare, I must hold that if any of the claims made in either of those suits are advanced in this suit, the defendant was a joint tort feasor as regards such claims with the previous defendants, and I must reject any claims of such a character. The claims against Ahmedbhoy was :—For cash Rs. 479,721 ; for shares Apollo Bonded Rs. 1,000 ; Elphinstone (old and new) Rs. 130 ; Frere Land Rs. 240 ; East India Rs. 1,000 ; Akbar and Imperial Rs. 37 ; total Rs. 2,36,700 ; for goods Rs. 2,50,000 ; for fraudulent mortgage Rs. 1,92,000. And the award and decree were in full satisfaction of the claim, so that none of these items of claim can be advanced in a suit against a joint tort feasor. The claim against Rehmoobhoy was decreed for inter-alia shares, Elphinstone 64, and 224. These shares cannot be claimed against a joint tort feasor. The claim against the defendant is annexed to the plaint as lists A and B printed in the book of proceedings. Before I proceed to deal with the various items, I will dispose of the set-off. In order to constitute a valid set-off it must be a claim for an ascertained sum legally recoverable, and one in respect of which there is, a subsisting right of action barred by limitation as regards the latter point, although the insolvency took place in January 1867, and at that time the defendant advanced no claim. Still the claim is not barred by time, as after the vesting order, the Limitation Act does not affect defendants not previously barred. (*Esparte* Ross 2 Gl. and Ja. Bkg. Ca. 330.) As to the second point, with the exception of the legacy to defendant's wife, the claim is an unliquidated claim for salary and allowance, and not of the character of a set-off, not being "an ascertained sum of money legally recoverable" under section III. of the Civil Procedure Code. The evidence offered to show that the claim as of an ascertained and liquidated character is wholly insufficient. But the defendant is entitled to set off the mount due to him on the legacy to his wife at the date of the insolvency with interest. The first claim against defendant is for Rs. 1,25,000, which defendant says was in his possession and deposited with his mother when he left Bombay for England in 1865, and again when he left in 1867, but which plaintiff says formed part of the estate of the insolvent, if it ever existed at all. This claim is not barred, as the Official Assignee only became aware of the sum at the time of the defendant's examination in the Insolvency Court in December 1886. The proof of its having been in his possession rests on defendent's own statement. In the father's books there is no entry of it. The defendant himself at that time kept no books. His own account of how he got the money is not credible. He says he acquired it by speculation some time before the insolvency, and kept it a secret from everybody, depositing it with his mother, whom he did not examine *de bene esse* as he might have done. But he only began business on his own account in 1867, and even then he was only 21 years old. He says he speculated in 1863 and 1864 largely, and that this 1½ lakh was the result. But he produced no independent proof whatever. He could show no accounts or documentary evidence of any kind. He could not say how much cash there was in the box, nor how much was in notes and shares ; nor what the shares were ; nor could he give the name of any broker who served him. He says he subsequently used the money by degrees in his own business. But there is no entry of it in his books, nor after he opened books ; whilst they do show that he got money from Ahmedbhoy for the starting of his business. He says he had certain memos. as regards this money which he left with Ahmedbhoy when he went to England, and never could get back again. But it is not likely he would deposit papers with Ahmedbhoy concerning property, acquisition of which he had carefully concealed from him. Altogether, I cannot believe the defendant's account of how he became possessed of this money. He admits, however, he did receive some money from the insolvent—less than a quarter of the estate, he says,—and if this story of a lakh and a quarter is not a pure invention, I think he must have got it from the insolvent at the time of the insolvency. If that was the mode and letter of acquisition, the silence about the 1½ lakh, and the concealment of its existence, is only natural. No doubt, he came into possession of large sums very shortly after the insolvency. In 1922 he apparently possessed nothing. In 1923 his balance was Rs. 76,094 ; in 1924 Rs. 2,42, 527 ; in 1925 Rs. 2,87,430 ; in 1926, Rs. 3,76,202 ; and in 1927, Rs. 4,39,716. In addition, he bought in some large claims against the insolvent. The only other considerable sum there is evidence of his acquiring at the insolvency is the lakh which was deposited with the firm of M. Dama, and which was wholly swallowed up in that business. So that the possession of this lakh and a quarter, or some even larger sum, is not only highly probable, but without it as a nucleus, his sudden wealth is almost beyond explanation. He himself admits the possession of this particular sum, and he fails to account for its coming to his hands from any other source than his father's property. He also specifically admits that some of the property was handed to him on admission supported by the stitched book. Thus there is considerable presumptive evidence of the father being the source of this lakh and a quarter at the time of insolvency. The only important evidence on the other side is that the aggregate of the father's cash at the time of the flight was very little over four lakhs. But the cash in hand was only a portion of the property. The judgment against Ahmedbhoy and his brother does not at all exhaust the insolvent's estate, and both the 1½ lakh and the Rs. 1,12,000 might have been given to defendant. The defendant admits he possessed this 1½ lakh. This explanation of his possession breaks down altogether. The circumstances all point to it as the property of the insolvent handed over to defendant at the time of the insolvency. I hold him liable for it. The next item is a claim of Rs. 58,000 belonging to the estate of the insolvent with which the defendant purchased certain properties of the insolvent. The properties in question were those on which a nominal mortgage of Rs. 2,25,000 was placed by connivance between the insolvent and Ahmedbhoy in 1865, and were sold, in consequence, at much below the value. The present defendant bought in the properties through his uncle Fazalbhoy, and the defendant eventually got the properties transferred to his name, and has enjoyed the rents and profits ever since. Exh. 4 shows the houses were purchased by defendant, but "through Ahmedbhoy," and there are entries in Ahmedbhoy's books (exhs. 16 and 17) which show that he supplied the cash ; and this is also stated by defendant in the Insolvency Court before he knew the sum would be claimed from him. The money was, defendant said, supplied from the cash received from the insolvent. But that—so far as it was received by Ahmedbhoy—has already been claimed from Ahmedbhoy, and cannot again be claimed from the present defendant. This item must, therefore, be rejected. The same objection applies to the next two items of claim—Rs. 4,545 and Rs. 9,000—which were transferred by Admedbhoy to Peerbhoy, the defendant's nominee. They were either not part of the insolvent's estate at all, or were part of the cash received from the insolvent by Ahmedbhoy, and had been made subject of the claim in 483, 1881. In either case the item must be rejected. The next item of claim is : (1) for dividends on shares ; (2) for 4 shares in the Fort Press Company ; (3) shares in the East India Bank ; and (4) Rs. 91,441 for shares of the insolvent generally. There is no doubt that defendant did encash dividends on shares of divers companies which were the property of the insolvent, and retained the proceeds. He himself admitted this before me (A 54), and further he admitted that he received four shares of the Fort Press Company, 960 shares of the East India Bank, 12 Viegas Slip shares (A 10), 230 Grand Financial (exh. Z.), and 93 old and 282 New Elphinstones. A claim for Mazagon shares was relinquished. None of the other shares mentioned were claimed against Ahmedbhoy. As regards the dividends it was argued that the defendant himself in his affidavit A 60, para. 17, stated the dividends were received by Amedbhoy—Rs. 25,000,—and it was also argued that they were claimed from Ahmedbhoy (see Ex. 62) as part of a sum of Rs. 90,000. But it does not appear that Rs. 25,000 covered the whole amount of dividends received, and an account must be taken of the dividends received by defendant on the shares above named, his liability being limited to the sum found over and above the Rs. 25,000 claimed against Ahmedbhoy. The value, at the date of the insolvency, of the 4 Fort Press shares admitted by defendant must be also ascertained. In order to cover this admission I allowed an amendment on the plaint which originally only claimed 1 Fort Press share. The value at the same date of the 960 East India Bank, 12 Viegas Slip shares, 230 Grand Financials must be similarly ascertained. As regards the Elphinstone or Nicol shares, I find a difficulty. The defendant before me admitted he received 93 old and 282 new shares. This is confirmed by A 17, which shows that defendant received Rs. 56,847½ for 93 old, and Rs. 25,287 for 282 new shares. But this is inconsistant wth the rest of the evidence as regards these shares. The insolvent possessed 626 altogether. Of these 65 old and 65 new were sold by Ahmedbhoy, 64 new and 220 old were acquired by Rehmoobhoy. This leaves a large number unaccounted for, but not as many as the defendant admitted. I am unable on the evidence before me to settle either the number or value of the Nicol shares appropriated by defendant. Both questions must be referred to the master. The next item is for Rs. 8,549, the proceeds of the sale of goods, and another item of sale of gold leaf, Rs. 31,754, may be dealt with at the same time. They were received through Ahmedbhoy, and have already been claimed from him, in suit 473-81. They cannot now be claimed over again. Next come the items Rs. 9,027 Government Paper Notes (A 23), Rs. 4,743 A 25, from Mudansee Durrumsey, Rs. 24,460 from liquidation of M. Dama (A 27), and Rs. 33,610 East India Bank account (A 48.) As regards the 1st item, Rs. 9,027, it appears from A 24 to be the proceeds of sale of a Promissory Note in 1868. There is no direct proof that it came from the estate of the insolvent. The explanation offered is that it was either part of the 11 lakh, or that it was ordinary trade profit, and directly attributable to the insolvent's estate. This explanation must, I think, be accepted in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. As to the Rs. 4,743 it is a transfer from Mudansee Durrumsey to the defendant, and is apparently an ordinary business transaction, paying over a balance due. But there is no evidence that Mudansee had any business dealings with defendant, whilst there is proof he did have them with the insolvent. This sum appears to have been (Ex A. 25) a balance due to insolvent, and as it was paid to defendant he must account for it. As to the Rs. 24,460 (A 27) it is part of what came back to the defendant from the liquidation of M. Dama's firm. As I am about to order him to pay the whole amount to the estate of the insolvent, Rs. 1,12,500, which went into that firm, he cannot also be ordered to pay what he received from its failure. As to the Rs. 33,610 they appear to consist of Government Promissory Notes, bought September, 1868, the amount of which is credited to the defendant. The purchase money is not traced to the insolvent's estate. At any rate, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it must be taken to be part of the one and a quarter lakh, and not claimed separately. As regards the item Rs. 5,372, it is made up (A. 29) of five entries, three of which are in respect of interest on Nicol's shares, and two in respect of interest on old loan notes. The Nicol shares I have already dealt with. The old loan notes must, I think, be presumed to be part of the estate of the insolvent in absence of evidence to the contrary, as the entry runs "those which were yours were Uploh (suspense), they were credited to you on *old account of A. H.*" The last words are an interlineation, but they are written by the same hand, and there is no evidence of their having been inserted fraudulently. The 'A. H.' is shown in evidence to mean Alladinbhoy and not Ahmedbhoy. I think, on the whole, these two items —Rs. 2,267—were part of the insolvent's estate transferred to the defendant as stated in the stitched book, apart from the one and a quarter lakh. The item of Rs. 28,900 Government paper was withdrawn from the claim. Next comes the Rs. 1,12,500 deposited with M. Dama. There is no doubt of the deposit, nor that it was part of the moneys of the insolvent. The only question is whether the defendant deposited it, and if he did, whether the claim of the Official Assignee is barred by lapse of time ? The first piece of evidence about it is to be found in the final sentence of what is known as the stitched book. It is there stated that "one lakh out of the assets of Alladinbhoy Habibhoy were paid by Rahimbhoy (*i.e.*) the defendant for the management of their company (M. Dama and Company). The same were got credited in the name of Remoobhoy Habibhoy in the books of M. Dama & Co." When the defendant went to England he obtained from Remoobhoy an acknowledgment as regards this sum, that he (Remoobhoy) had nothing to do with it. The firm in which the money was invested practically belonged to the defendant through his nominee, Peerbhoy Khimjee. When it was wound up the assets were all paid by the receiver to the defendant, and the books were all lodged in his hands. I have no doubt the sum was deposited by him. I have already, in another case, shown why Rehmoobhoy could not have done so, although the money was entered in his name. The only practical question is whether the claim of the Official Assignee is not barred by lapse of time. The Stitched Book was brought to the knowledge of the Official Assignee in 1881 and Remoobhoy's receipt. But the Official Assignee had no other information at that time. The entry there would only arouse his suspicion and could not constitute knowledge. Names in Indian account books are constantly inserted to mislead and to conceal the real fact. Unless such an entry is corroborated, it is of little evidentiary value. In the present case not only was it not confirmed, but it was virtually contradicted by Rahimbhoy, the present defendant, who informed the Official Assignee that Ahmedbhoy was the real depositor. As Mr. Turner said in his evidence "defendant led us to believe the M. Dama lakh belonged to Ahmedbhoy," and it was not till December, 1885, the real facts came out on inspection. I may add that Mr. Turner has showed throughout this case a desire to keep nothing back, but lay the whole facts before the Court. Mr. Sayani confirmed Mr. Turner, and gave his evidence in the same straightforward fashion, and says it was not till December 1885, that the truth as regards the lakh became known. Was there enough to set the Official Assignee on enquiry ? When the source of the information is considered—the Stitched Book—with its aim throughout to charge Ahmedbhoy only—is coupled with the persistent endeavours of the defendant to saddle Ahmedbhoy exclusively with the claim. I do not think it can be concluded that the suspicions of the Official Assignee could have been aroused enough to call upon him to attack the defendant. It was in reality the conduct of the defendant that concealed the deposit from the Official Assignee. It would be inequitable to hold that the defendant who fraudulently put the Official Assignee off the scent should still be able to plead limitation against the claim. (See *in re* Crossley, 35 ch. div., 266, as to limitation not running in case of fraud until the fraud is discovered.) The contents of the Stitched Book led to the institution of the suit against Admedbhoy. At the same time the present defendant furnished other information against Ahmedbhoy, and filed an affidavit, which though it gave information on other matters made no mention of this deposit. This put the Official Assignee off further enquiry, and thus the defendant by his misstatement concealed the fact from the Official Assignee, who did not learn the fact until long after when he inspected the books in the case against Ahmedbhoy. These books were withheld till December, 1885. I think the claim of the Official Assignee is protected by Section 18 of the Limitation Act and the defendant is liable to this sum. As regards the Damaun business. The evidence is obscure on this head. But it is clear that business began when the insolvent took flight. Neither he nor defendant had any previous business connection with the place. It is also clear from defendant's evidence that insolvent only managed the business whilst defendant furnished the funds. What was the source of those funds ? Defendant had no means of his own. He must have got them from his father's money in one of two ways. He may have got them from the lakh and a quarter. He may have got them from the proceeds and dividends of the shares he received. In the former case I have already said he must refund the lakh and a quarter. In the latter case, I have also held him accountable for such shares as he is proved to have received. I must not make him pay twice over by ordering him specially to refund the Damaun remittances and the value of the houses there, which must have been built out of these remittances as the business there produced a loss. It is an admitted fact in the case that defendant brought in a number of claims against the insolvent. But he must have found the means to do so either in the one and a quarter lakh or in the proceeds of shares. As he is already ordered to account for the funds he received from both these sources, I cannot specially order him to account for the purchase money of these claims without ordering him to pay money twice over. Now to sum up my decision. Defendant is liable in the following sums with simple interest at 9 per cent. calculated from the date of the insolvency : (1) Rs. 125,000. (2) The amount found due on an account being taken of the value of the following shares at the time of the insolvency :—No. 4. Fort Press, 960 East India Bank, 12 Viegas Slip, and 230 Grand Financial. (3) To this must be added the amount of the dividends received on the above, less Rs. 25,000. (4.) The amount defendant received for Elphinstone shares, to be ascertained by the master. (5.) Rs. 2,267 the amount of two of the five sub items, which make up the Rs. 5,372, and Rs. 4,743, the sum received from Mudunsey Durrumsey. (6.) And finally Rs. 1,12,500. Against the above must be set off with simple interest 9 per cent., the amount found due to defendant by the insolvent in his books on account of the legacy.

Mr. Basil Scott, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for an injunction in terms of para. 4 of the prayer of the plaint, restraining the defendant from receiving dividends on the claims mentioned in the judgment.

Mr. Telang, on behalf of the defendant, said that the question of injunction was not argued at the hearing of the suit.

His Lordship thought that the question had better be argued by Mr. Inverarity, who conducted the whole case for the plaintiff. The question of costs, his lordship said, would be decided hereafter.

## THE LANSDOWNE EVICTIONS.

A HIDEOUS incident in connection with the Luggacurran eviction campaign occurred on the 31st ultimo and has created intense excitement in the district. Two soldiers, who have been on duty at the evictions, were returning from Stradbally, when they met at a place called Ballycoolan, a girl named Bridget O'Reilly, the servant of a Protestant farmer. Each soldier held the girl while the other brutally outraged her. She was found in an insensible condition upon the roadside, and Dr. Higgins, of Maryborough, was sent for, and the poor girl's condition was so critical, that it was feared she would die, and a priest was at once summoned. The police were immediately informed of the matter, as was also the officer commanding the troops, but no arrests have as yet been made. The feeling created in Luggacurran and the neighbourhood is one of the strongest indignation. The evicting party resumed their operations again next morning. They began in the village of Luggacurran by turning out three tenants, one of them being the local carpenter, and another the blacksmith. The sheriff, accompanied by the military and police, then went up into the mountainous portion of the estate, and dispossessed four tenants after a slight resistance. Three more doomed houses were invitingly near. A military orderly at this point arrived on the scene with a telegram, and the evictions were at once suspended.

While the work of eviction was going on on the Lansdowne estate, an equally large force of police—about 150—were engaged in protecting the Sheriff in similar operations on the estate of Mr. Arthur Langford, near Kanturk. The property is in chancery, and the tenants adopted the Plan of Campaign in 1887. The evictions were ordered by the Court. The tenants owed a year and a half's rent up to March, 1888, and offered to pay with 20 per cent. reduction on judicial, and 25 per cent. on non-judicial rents. Mr. R. Townsend, the receiver appointed by the Court, considered the offer a fair one, but the Court in Dublin took a different view, the result being to-day's proceedings. Four families were turned out. One tenant named Daniel Burton, whose house was a fairly substantial one, offered considerable resistance, the emergency-men being repulsed amid the cheers of a large crowd. An entrance was, however, effected without the aid of the battering-ram, which was close at hand.

FROM the *Women's Suffrage Journal* :—"A lady Guardian, in one of the northern Unions, paid a visit to the pauper lunatic asylum. She found that the women inmates were not given any means of recreation, while the men were provided with a billiard table, and were engaged in playing for stakes of a thousand pounds a game. It is quite likely that these poor lunatics derived as much amusement from this occupation as the lunatics outside asylums derive from staking real thousands of pounds on horse racing and baccarat."

THE memorial sent to President Carnot by 204 Members of the Opposition of the House of Commons regretting the absence of Lord Lytton from the opening of the Paris Exhibition has been replied to by a letter signed by M. Passy and 250 Members of the French Chamber of Deputies. The Deputies regard that memorial as an expression on the part of Liberal England of a kindly feeling towards France. They assure the memorialists that the incident which led to the step taken by the latter left in their hearts no unjust resentment with regard to Great Britain, and they hope that the International Parliamentary Conference, to be held on the 29th inst., will tend to chase from the political horizon the clouds which darken it. All this (writes the *Times* correspondent) is much ado about nothing. Roughly speaking, one-third of France reprobates the Revolution as a curse, another third deplores it as a failure, and the remaining third exults over it as a success. If a minority of the British Parliament and nation choose to fraternise with a minority of the French Parliament and nation, no harm is done ; but it clearly does not prove that the English Government was discourteous or unwise in acting like other European Governments.

## THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 25.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

**Explanation of Columns in the Table.**

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

| Stations. | Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m. | Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours. | Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day. | Humidity. | Cloud. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 16th May to date. | Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·554 | + ·067 | — ·003 | S E | 6 | 85·2 | 99·0 | 81·1 | —1·7 | 68 | 10 | ... | 1·48 | —1·42 |
| Agra | 29·542 | + ·026 | — ·033 | S E | 8 | 89·2 | 103·0 | 84·9 | +1·2 | 45 | ... | ... | 1·97 | —0·36 |
| Allahabad | 29·561 | + ·056 | — ·016 | E N E | 7 | 82·3 | 95·9 | 78·1 | —3·6 | 81 | 9 | 1·20 | 4·62 | +1·52 a |
| Jhansi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jacobabad | 29·416 | — ·001 | — ·078 | E S E | 6 | 88·2 | 111·4 | 84·2 | —0·5 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ...b |
| Karachi | 29·507 | — ·040 | — ·077 | W | 22 | 87·0 | 91·7 | 82·7 | +0·2 | 72 | 6 | ... | 0·08 | +0·01 |
| Ajmere | 29·582 | — ·009 | — ·040 | W | 13 | 82·3 | 93·4 | 80·2 | +1·8 | 75 | 5 | ... | 3·79 | +1·68 c |
| Deesa | 29·583 | — ·047 | — ·050 | W S W | 23 | 83·7 | 94·7 | 78·3 | —1·4 | 74 | 10 | 0·04 | 1·95 | +1·00 c |
| Rajkot | 29·592 | — ·044 | — ·055 | W | 2 | 84·9 | 100·5 | 80·6 | +4·0 | 76 | 8 | ... | 0·69 | —2·33 |
| Neemuch | 29·612 | — ·053 | — ·049 | W S W | 12 | 77·2 | 91·7 | 76·2 | +0·7 | 89 | 4 | ... | 3·46 | +0·46 |
| Indore | 29·557 | — ·044 | — ·011 | W S W | 8 | 79·3 | 92·2 | 75·1 | +1·5 | 73 | 8 | ... | 4·50 | —1·62 |
| Saugor | 29·590 | — ·019 | — ·037 | S W | 11 | 79·2 | 94·4 | 77·6 | +3·0 | 78 | 3 | ... | 5·57 | +0·45 |
| Jubbulpore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khandva | 29·662 | — ·032 | — ·015 | W | 14 | 82·8 | 92·2 | 78·3 | +1·8 | 67 | 3 | ... | 4·13 | —1·06 a |
| Raipur | 29·588 | — ·034 | — ·045 | S W | 11 | 78·0 | 91·5 | 74·1 | —1·9 | 93 | 10 | 0·25 | ... | ...e |
| Nagpur | 29·616 | — ·049 | — ·038 | W N W | 14 | 86·7 | 99·7 | 80·5 | +4·6 | 58 | 4 | ... | 2·03 | —6·18 c |
| Amraoti | 29·646 | — ·047 | — ·025 | W | 15 | 82·3 | 94·6 | 76·3 | +1·9 | 54 | 2 | ... | 3·60 | —2·62 a |
| Akola | 29·685 | — ·032 | — ·006 | N W | 9 | 80·9 | 96·4 | 73·2 | —2·7 | 72 | ... | 0·47 | ... | ...d |
| Surat | 29·681 | — ·057 | — ·022 | W N W | F | 83·0 | 89·0 | 75·1 | —2·7 | 71 | 5 | 0·76 | 2·10 | —2·82 |
| Malegaon | 29·672 | — ·058 | — ·039 | W S W | 13 | 80·5 | 93·9 | 73·6 | —0·6 | 73 | 9 | 0·17 | 1·60 | +2·91 c |
| Bombay | 29·742 | — ·028 | — ·015 | W S W | 19 | 

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless, and with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the mortgagors, Messrs. Lang Moir and Co., the following valuable leasehold properties. First.—All that piece of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1794 4-9 square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an indenture of Lease, bearing date the 8th day of September 1884 to the said mortgagors for the term of 50 years from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs. 149-3-7 during the first 10 years of the said term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 221-4-11, during the next 10 years of the said term, and the monthly rent of Rs. 296-1-3 during the remainder of the said term, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Musjid Bunder siding Road South, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by Argyle Road, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3136 and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, and the said godowns and buildings are assessed by the Municipal assessor under No. 92 A, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

And secondly.—All that piece or strip of land situate to the north of Coorla Street on the aforesaid Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, being 108 feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, containing by admeasurement 18 square yards, and abutting and adjoining the eastern boundary of the piece of land hereinbefore first described, and which strip of land is now in the occupation of the said mortgagors or their tenants, and which is demised to the mortgagors by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 8th day of February 1883, for the term of 50 years, from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs 1-8, for the first 10 years of the term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 2-8 during the next 10 years thereof, and at the monthly rent of Rs. 3 during the remainder of the said term. The purchaser will take the property subject to the sanction of the Port Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 26, 1889.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late J. L. GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the office furniture of Messrs. James, Greaves and Co., consisting of writing tables, sample presses, bookstands, pigeon-hole presses, arm and without-arm chairs, copying press, screens, easy chair, punka, English office table with pigeon-hole press, washhand table, scales, books, &c.

The property is on view.

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Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the premises lately occupied by Hamilton's Hotel, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., the valuable and handsome French-polished black-wood and teakwood inlaid household furniture, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, first-rate litho oil-paintings by eminent artists in gilt frames, glass fronted broughan, light pony cart, door curtains, black and grey carriage horses, books, garden plants, wearing apparel &c., the property of the late J. L. GREAVES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trowsers and suits, consisting of fancy check coating, Japanese coating, spotted coating, black and white check coating, check suiting, cockscrew coating, black twill, fancy Venetian check and stripe coating, all-wool check coating, all-wool bird's eye coating, check Venetian colored coating, white serge, black coating, blue coating, Scotch cashmere, &c.

The piece s which are from 12 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

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On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, Mody Bay, at the back of the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, a "Triumph" family hand-sewing machine, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of E. DEVOIRSHIRE, Esq.

The property is on view.

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SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla timber works, a quantity of milltawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work in lots to suit purchasers.

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On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 1 sweet toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, 1 strong office shigram child's carriage with goat and harness, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, fancy pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks's K. O. hanging and table lamps, &c., the property of J. W. H. SANDELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

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SALE OF STORES AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Mill at Tank Bunder on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July at 4 p.m.

A quantity of stores consisting of Manilla rope, mortice furniture, finger plates, gold and silver gilt screws, corks of sizes, iron pans with handles, assorted color powder, linseed oil, turpentine, Mangalore pattern tiles, &c.

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SALE OF TIMBER AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Mill at Tank Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, at 4 p.m.

A quantity of timber, consisting of ebony, mahogany, walnut, Jahore teak, red pine, fine wood, hurdee logs, agarchud logs, tulgum logs, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 26, 1889.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of vacant piece of land at Woorli, admeasuring 14,783 square yards, is POSTPONED till SATURDAY, the 29th inst.

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AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THISDAY, WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, and following days, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., the very valuable law library, office furniture, iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. MORESHWAR LUXMONJEE, Solicitor.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

N. B.—Many of the books are out of print, and have been very extensively and carefully noted by some late eminent counsel of the Bombay Bar, viz., Messrs. Ansley, Green and McCollough and also by Mr. Moreshwar, and would be found invaluable to the legal practitioners.

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Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to sell by Auction at Medows Street, near D. Macropolo and Co., on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., a valuable collection of useful and ornamental articles, comprising oil paintings and other pictures, old coins, old China glassware, table and bed linen and a quantity of nicknacks, and curiosities, too numerous to mention, the property of a lady recently deceased.

Collection will be on view and catalogues obtainable on each of the three days preceding the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Price and Co.'s. celebrated perfumery.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 20 cases celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery consisting of old brown Windsor soap, eau-de-cologne, lavender, sarsaparilla, hair restorer, chemical food, essence of jamaica, ginger and pepper mint, fruit syrup, violet powder, plate powder, lime juice glycerine, golden oil, maccassers oil, essence of white and moss rose, rose geranium, frangipani &c.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong 4 seated barouche in very good order.

1 second strong built palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand strong victoria with removeable coach box in very good order.

1 handsome strong bay arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, near the Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of K. R. CAMA, Esq.

The above will be on view, four days before the sale.

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On MONDAY, the 1st July next, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 22, Marine Lines, the valuable and hand some blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Colonel E. CUNNINGHAM, District Staff Officer.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will on view four days before the sale.

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AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the new Mody Khana, No 95 and 97, by order of Mr. Ali Mahomed Fray and on account and risk of Mr. Narotumdass Gordhandass.

A parcel of Jewan pearls weighing about 260 charus.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Waree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd July next, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 26, 1889.

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JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

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NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

---

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

*Bombay Gazette Office*, Esplanade Road.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

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NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

CONSOLS advanced ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 98¾; but in Paris French Rentes were ½ per cent. lower, at 84¾. Silver remained steady in London at 42d. per oz.; but in Rupee Securities there was an advance of ¼ per cent. in Fours at £67⅞, and a decline to the same extent in Four and a half per cents., at £69¾. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108.

In General Produce, Linseed was firm, and Calcutta seed to arrive by both routes was 3d. per quarter higher, and Bombay seed 6d. per quarter higher to arrive; the rate for Liverpool quality to arrive *via* the Canal had also advanced 3d. per quarter. Rapeseed was firm, and Friday's quotations are repeated for both descriptions. Wheat was steady, and prices show no change in any of the descriptions quoted.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet all round last evening, with both spot and arrival prices quite unchanged. The total sales for the day aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. The Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been steady.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday, making the price 10 15-16 cents. September Futures were one point up and August one point down, at 10·08 and 10·46 respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*, as also were the exports to Great Britain and the Continent.

Demand on our local market, which has been subsiding since the close of last week, became almost extinct to-day, neither exporters nor the Mills having been in the market, and the purchase of a few hundred bales of Wadwan at Rs. 211 has been about all the business reported. The feeling has continued steady, however, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT.—The actual business passing in this market cannot be called more than moderate; at the same time the feeling is strong and prices are well maintained for all descriptions.

SEEDS are still firm in tone, but there has been no return of the late active enquiry for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and only a small business has been reported to-day, though rates are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 5,994 | bales. |
| Wheat | 16,908 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 9,231 | " |
| Rapeseed | 7,952 | " |
| Poppyseed | 7,208 | " |
| Groundnuts | 761 | " |
| Castor seed | 1,346 | " |

FREIGHTS are quiet at the last quotations for ready business; and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Yesterday evening's quotations were repeated for Bank and Private Paper on opening this morning, and the market has since been steady thereat, but with very little ready or forward business passing either way, this market having participated with the others in the very quiet feeling which has set in. Rates in Calcutta are reported to be at least 1-32d. above ours, which has a steadying effect here; and we quote at closing both ready and forward:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 4d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 3-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight. | 1s. 4 3-16d. | " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4 9-32d. | " |
| Francs do. | 1·71¼ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer to-day, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. has been established in rates both for Money and Account. Fours for cash are now quoted at 100 9-16, and some business has been done at the rate, while for the next two settlements 100½ and 100 7-16 respectively have been quoted throughout the day, bargains having been booked for the earlier account. 104⅝ is the nominal rate for Four and a half per cent. Paper.

SHARES have shown a little more activity to-day on the lines of Mill and Press Scrip, and we make the following alterations in our list this evening:—Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10, to Rs. 1,010; Alliance, Indian Manufacturing, Jewraj Balloo, and Khatao Mucconjee are each Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 590, Rs. 1,055, Rs. 1,015, and Rs. 710; Maneckji Petit are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,212½. Swadeshi are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 375; Central India Rs. 15, at Rs. 1,100; and Dhun, Rs. 2½, at Rs. 552½. Albert Press shares are Rs. 40 higher, at Rs. 760; Khangaum, Rs. 20, at Rs. 380; Bellary, Rs. 10, at Rs. 350; and New Berar, Rs. 2½, at Rs. 557½ per share.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | All | 13 pct. | |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | All | 10 do. | 987½ |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | All | 11 do. | 1,000 935 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | All | 6 do. | 122 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 60,000 | 3,125 | .. | 17½ do. | £19 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | 150 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | ... | £100 | All | at 5 p.c | 2,530 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. | ... | £ 18 | ... | at 5 p.c | 475 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld. | 1,000 750 | 200 150 | 200 150 | 10 p.ct | 200 150 |
| Badham Pile & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 160 |
| Bapt Co., d. | 625 | | 185 | Nil | 92 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 00 | 0 | 6 p.c. | 500 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. | 655 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 5 Rs. 5 | 83 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 165 | Rs. | 3,425 |
| Do. (3rd issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. | 852½ |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | ... | ... | ... | p.c. | 108 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co. | 1,000 | 500 | | ... | 435 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 10 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 470 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | 40 |
| Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 11 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | | |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. | 500 | 256 | 250 | ... | 5 100 |
| Kemp & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26 | 335 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 97 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 100 |
| Navier Foundry and Mfg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 215 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p.s. | 21 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 000 | 1000 | Rs. 19 | 380 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 55 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 112 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 9 p.c. | 90 |
| Southwell and Austin. | 1,000 | ... | 95 | ... | 105 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,000 | 25 | 500 | Rs. 5-8 | 91 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 1,335 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 85 | 1,270 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 100 | | Rs. 10 | 141 |
| Western India Flour Mills | 000 | 1 | 125 | Nil. | 37 48 |
| M. M. Mody & Co. | | | | | |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 75 | 1,200 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 450 |
| Allen Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 760 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 265 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 350 |
| Brenan Cawnpore P. Co., Ld. | 0 | 20 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 130 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 100 | 2 | 125 | Rs. 20 | 110 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 265 | 380 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,100 |
| English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | ... | | 220 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 0 | 1,525 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 550 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 442½ |
| Khangaum Cotton Press Co | 240 | 450 | All | Rs. 45 | 380 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 0 | 235 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 0 | 55 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 0 | 442½ |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,350 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 0 | 557½ |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 80 |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 600 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 380 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 290 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 445 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,300 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 500 |
| Volkart Press | 605 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 610 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH

FFRENCH MULLEN.—June 19, at Oodeypore, the wife of Surgeon-Major Douglas ffrench Mullen, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RUSSELL.—June 14, at Ootacamund, Andrew Ernest Russell, Captain, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army.

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# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1889.

A PARLIAMENTARY Committee has been engaged during the present Session in enquiring into the grievances of that portion of the Army Medical Staff which is serving in India. Lord Randolph Churchill is Chairman of the Committee, and his association with the enquiry is a guarantee that it will be searching, and that it will be conducted in wholesome independence of bureaucratic conventionalities. The officers aggrieved, it should be understood, belong exclusively to the Army Medical Staff, and only on the ground of professional sympathy can officers of the Indian Medical Service be expected to take interest in the case that is being laid before the Parliamentary Committee. And again it is only those of the Army Medical Staff who are serving in India who are affected by the anomalies against which protest has been made for some years past. Notwithstanding this the number of officers directly or indirectly interested in the question is little short of a thousand, and it is of some importance to the Army in India that so large a body of men should not be permitted to work under a sense of hardship and injustice. The chief complaint is that owing to the exclusion of the Army Medical Staff serving in India from the benefit of the Warrant of 1879, service in India is attended with distinct and serious pecuniary loss. The Warrant itself was intended less to remove the serious discontent which prevailed in the service ten or twelve years ago than to help the War Office out of the serious embarrassment which the total cessation of recruiting for the Army Medical Staff had caused. One experimental remedy for the unpopularity of the service had already failed. The War Office had tried whether by offering a ten years' service, with a gratuity at the end, the vacancies in the ranks of the Medical Staff could be supplied. The measure of success of this experiment may be taken from the fact that in one year, if we remember rightly, no single candidate offered himself for examination. That "lean year" was the immediate cause of the Warrant of 1879, and it indicates the direction from which pressure upon a reluctant department must come. The boycotting of the War Office by the *alumni* of the medical colleges was potent for the redress of grievances ten years ago; and if we read aright the solicitations of the service papers, there is a strong disposition to rely upon that weapon if matters are pushed to extremes. When Mr. Stanhope a couple of years since refused to recognize the relative rank of medical officers in the Army he was told that if he wanted to try conclusions with the service they were quite ready to meet him. "We call on all young medical men who are casting about for a career to look well to what they are about before they 'take the shilling.' We call upon their professors and teachers in the great schools throughout the Kingdom to make the facts of the case plain to the young men who look to them for guidance." So wrote the *British Medical Journal* the year before last, and in so writing it indicated that the ultimate solution of the problem lay in an application of the law of supply and demand. If nothing else will persuade the War Office to an equitable treatment of its medical officers, the increasing difficulty of finding men willing to accept its terms will do so.

The Warrant of 1879, if it had been fairly applied, would have been an equitable redress of the grievances which had led to the unpopularity of the service. Surgeons were granted relative rank as captain, and their allowances were on the same scale as those of captain on the staff. The pay of a surgeon for the first five years was put at £200, with allowances for quarters, servant, and other expenditure, which brought his pay up to £300 a year. Besides this, travelling and detention allowances of ten shillings a day were given. If these allowances, translated at current rates into rupees, had been extended to India, the Warrant would have put an end to discontent, and the position of the Medical Staff officer in India would have been as satisfactory as it is in England, and in the Colonies where British troops are stationed. There the Warrant applies with such modifications as the cost and conditions of living in the country may necessitate. The medical officer who is sent to India, however, enjoys none of the advantages which the Warrant confers upon those of his colleagues who either remain at home or serve with Colonial garrisons. The Secretary of State has expressly excluded it from India by an endorsement which declares that "the foregoing Warrant will not be applicable to Army Medical officers while in India or on the Indian Establishment, and no additional emolument will, under its provisions, accrue to medical officers serving in that country." So that whether a member of the Army Medical Staff gets the pay and allowances promised him in the Warrant, or pay and allowances on a greatly inferior scale depends entirely upon the service to which he may be sent—upon whether it is home or colonial or Indian service. If he comes to India he is left by the War Office to the tender mercies of the Secretary of State, which in his case are not bountiful. In lieu of the £200 a year and captain's allowances which the Warrant promised him, he gets an all-inclusive Rs. 317 a month, between which and £300 a year, converted into rupees at the rate of 16d., there is a ruinously perceptible difference. The lowest rate of pay and allowances drawn by a captain of a British infantry regiment in India is Rs. 415 a month, and this is what a surgeon of the Army Medical Staff would draw during his first five years of his service in India but for the exclusion of the Warrant from application to Indian Service. The case is not one that needs strengthening by comparison with other services, but there need be nothing invidious in comparing the position of a Medical Staff surgeon with that of a surgeon in the Indian Medical Service. As soon as the latter obtains charge of a regiment he draws an additional Rs. 100 a month, besides his chance of obtaining staff allowances.

It would be interesting to learn what defence the War Office and the India Office between them have to offer for the unequal treatment to which the officers in medical charge of English troops in India are subjected. Is living so cheap and labour so light in India that a surgeon working in this country can fairly be paid at the rate of £265 a year—to be restored to £300 a year, or its equivalent, if he proceeds to England or to Hongkong? For the arrangement involves the assumption that the wants of an English gentleman are fewer in India than they are in England, and that the rupee goes as far as the florin. It involves the assumption that the rent of a bungalow is nominal—upon which point the residents in any cantonment in India could grow plaintively eloquent—and the further assumption that a horse is a vain thing in any station, and that if a young surgeon had one he would only use it for polo. Mr. Stanhope does not like conundrums; but if someone would ask him in the House of Commons to explain how a Medical Staff officer is to do his work without keeping a pony and trap, it will be easier than it now is to understand what the War Office means by leaving the junior members of the Army Medical Staff in India to struggle upon a scale of pay which must make it difficult to all of them to live and to some of them to do their duty. Horse allowance is indeed given him on the march, but at no other time; it ceases on the day that the regiment arrives at a standing camp or a cantonment. If he travels by rail on duty he has no allowances, and is inevitably out of pocket whenever he proceeds on duty out of the station. Nor does private practice come to his aid. If there is any private practice in the station the chances are that it goes not to him, but to the civil surgeon. His income, therefore, cannot be taken at more than the regulation Rs. 317; if he is moved about much it is less, for when he journeys he does so chiefly at his own expense. It is hard to see where the equity of such an arrangement lies. If the War Office think it fair to put Indian Service under such serious disadvantage they ought to make Indian Service strictly optional. For work upon which heavy penalties are imposed it might be difficult to find recruits. Upon that point, however, there ought to be no need to tender advice to the War Office. They have experienced before now the practical inconvenience of making the Service unpopular, and doubtless they would not care to go a second time through the embarrassments of ten years ago. There is neither equity nor policy in the disabilities which the existing arrangements impose upon the Army Medical Staff in India, and it may be hoped that the enquiry will lead to their being speedily removed.

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MR. RAMA ROW, one of the best abused of Dewans, has just issued the official report on the second year of his administration of Travancore, the traditionally model State of Southern India. A few days preceding it was distributed an anonymous pamphlet of something like a hundred pages, purporting to be a review of the Administration Report of the previous year, the object of which appears to be to discredit the work of the Dewan. His enemies are apparently many, and their adversary has written a book. Mr. Rama Row from his youth up has been a servant of the State, and his experience as a Collector gave him a knowledge of the defects in the State machinery which it was necessary to remedy, and it appears that success has crowned some, if not all, his efforts. Most prominent of these seem to be those referred to in the report concerning the diminution of complaints of bribes and extortion and the substitution of "educated and honest men in the public service." Out of twelve vacancies in the higher branches of the service during the year ten were filled by graduates of Madras. The two other appointments were conferred—one on a vakil, the other on an English clerk who had passed the "criminal test." Notifications have also been issued to the effect that only those who can pass a prescribed test shall be entertained in the public service hereafter. So the ranks of the Dewan's enemies are likely to be augmented in force. But the Administration Report contains matter of much greater interest than this. It tells of the recoguition of the principle of representative government by the Maharaja, who is following in the footsteps of his enlightened predecessor, Rama Varma. A Legislative Council was established under a Regulation promulgated by His Highness, and the first meeting was held in September last. The Council consists of five official and three non-official members with the Dewan as *ex-officio* president; its constitution is small, but the precedent of other Legislative Councils is followed, and its functions and powers are similar. The summary of progress too is copious and significant. Foremost of the Regulations passed during the year was one adopting *mutatis mutandis* the Indian Companies Act No. VI of 1882 as amending Act No. VI of 1887, for the encouragement of the formation of joint stock companies in Travancore. Under the provisions of this measure it appears a paper mill has been started, and to encourage this entirely new industry His Highness's Government has guaranteed interest at four per cent. for a period of fifteen years. A Regulation amending the existing stamp duties has been passed; also Regulations for reserving forests, for strengthening the hands of Revenue officers, and providing for the better administration of the opium and salt monopolies and the revenue from tobacco. In addition to these, a Royal Proclamation has been issued, relinquishing the right of the Government to a succession fee of one-fourth of the property by a person under the Marumakkatayam law of inheritance, when he dies leaving no direct heirs, but only distant relatives to succeed him, and relinquishing also the fee leviable in the case of persons belonging to certain classes dying without issue, but leaving the children of their sisters to succeed. This proclamation practically places all His Highness's subjects on an equality before the law, for it was only upon certain classes that the duty was leviable. A sum of two lakhs was spent upon the reclamation of lands in North Travancore; a further sum of five lakhs on irrigation works in the south; Rs. 50,000 granted in loans at four per cent. to ryots; other sums towards irrigation repairs and the total expenditure of the year exceeded that of the previous year by some three lakhs and a half. But the revenue, Rs. 71,15,264, is the highest on record, that of the previous year being Rs. 66,44,000. The year under review included extraordinary disbursements, as, for example, the cost of His Highness's tour in Madras and Bombay, but a surplus of about a lakh and a quarter is shown. The results of His Highness's visits to Madras and Bombay more than repaid the expenditure, and undertaken as it was "with a view to derive from observation the methods of British administration—lessons which he might apply for the benefit of his own subjects," was sufficient earnest of his desire to govern wisely and well. The Report is full and comprehensive; it possesses many commendable features and recounts numerous gratifying achievements. If His Highness or his Dewan desire external testimony to confute the critics of the administration, Lord Connemara has supplied it. His Excellency's testimony is couched in these words:—"I know very well that in the administration of affairs His Highness has been of late extremely successful. I have had occasion during the last few days to read accounts of almost every branch of His Highness's administration and to visit many of the public institutions of the State, and I can tell you that almost every one seems to be in a prosperous condition. I think he has every reason to be satisfied with the advancement that his State has made during the last few years, and every reason to be thankful to the Almighty for the blessings and success that have attended his rule."

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To perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. J. B. Eaton, Assistant Civil Surgeon of Poona, his medical friends at home and in India contemplate opening a subscription list. Dr. Parker in England and Dr. Arnott in Bombay have undertaken the necessary duties, and an account has been opened with Messrs. King, King and Co., called the "Eaton Memorial Fund." The idea at present is to put up a stone over his resting place in Brighton, and if possible a memorial tablet in Poona church. His brother-officers and friends, who were numerous, for Dr. Eaton was of a kindly, genial temperament, will eagerly avail themselves of the opportun

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S SPEECH.

### DEPRESSION OF THE BOURSES.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Emperor of Austria's speech to the Delegations has depressed the Continental Bourses.

### IRISH DRAINAGE BILLS.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Balfour's Bill for an Imperial grant to assist the drainage of the Bann Valley has been read a second time.

Bills for the drainage of the Barrow and the Shannon have also been introduced in the House.

### PERSIA.

In the House of Commons last evening Sir James Fergusson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that exclusive right for the construction of railways in Persia has not been granted to Russia by the Shah, but a certain priority has been promised to a Russian Company.

### FRANCE AND EGYPT.

PARIS, JUNE 25.

France refuses to agree to the conversion of five per cent Preferences unless the evacuation of Egypt by the British is arranged.

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

It is rumoured that Sir Evelyn Wood will succeed H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Sir George Greaves will succeed Sir Evelyn Wood at Aldershot.

## NATIVE STATE ARMIES FOR FRONTIER DEFENCE.

Major Melliss will shortly visit Mysore in connection with utilizing the armies of Native States in the defence of the frontier. The despatch relating to the re-organisation of the military forces of Native States has arrived at Simla, as also the one regarding the Indian Army system and proposals for the abolition of the Presidency commands.

## RESCUE OF THE S. S. BLEVILLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 25.

The French steamer Bleville, which ran ashore on the 19th instant was rescued by the steam-ship Chindwara, has arrived at Madras in tow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 14th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, with homeward Indian Mails of the 18th instant, arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 24.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left this morning.

LISBON, JUNE 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra passed here the day before yesterday evening homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee.

SUEZ, JUNE 24.

The Anchor Line s. s. Arabia left here for Bombay to-day.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The M. M. steamer Labourdonnais left here for Bombay via Kurrachee yesterday.

The s. s. Sydney left here for Europe on Saturday morning.

The s.s. Amazon left here for the East African ports yesterday.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera ..... | 4⅜ |
| The Manchester Market has been steady. | |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account ..... | 98¼ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes..... | 84½ ex-con. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper..... | 67⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. " ..... | 63⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... | 108 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 42 |

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 80·4 |

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 79·6 |
| 10 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 80·1 |
| 2 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 79·1 |
| 4 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 77·3 |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 25.—Pressure has increased briskly to moderately over the N.-W. P. and part of the Punjab, and elsewhere it has given way, the fall being moderate generally, but brisk over the head of the Bay. A large low pressure area overlies the N.-W. P., Bengal, and north of the Bay, and within it are three depressions, one over Lower Bengal, the second over Behar, and the third between Agra and Jhansi. Winds circulate around these depressions, otherwise there is little change. A fresh monsoon is blowing across the peninsula, Sind, Guzerat, and Rajputana. Temperature variations from normal are generally small and irregular. Rain is falling in the whole of Burma, Bengal, Assam, and the greater part of the west coast, and showers in the N.-W. P., the central stations, and the east coast. Patna received six, Bassein four, and Durbhanga, Ranikhet, Simla, and Ratnagiri over three inches.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | Fort. | Esplanade. | Colaba. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| Previously registered... | 7 99 | 11 28 | 10 84 | 10 76 |
| June 24, Monday ..... | 0 37 | ... | ... | 0 32 |
| „ 25, Tuesday..... | 3 72 | 4 84 | 4 85 | ... |
| Total... | 12 08 | 16 12 | 15 69 | 11 8 |
| Total of corresponding date last year..... | 7 27 | 9 18 | 9 23 | 8 80 |

THE Government of Great Britain and Germany have given their consent to the conversion of the Egyptian Preference loan.

GERTRUDE FRANKLIN ATHERTON—the popular American novelist, who is residing in the Avenue of the Champs Elysées—is a Californian by birth. A few years ago her husband died, and she was able to fulfil the wish of her heart, and go to New York. There her literary powers speedily gained recognition.

## NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

SHORTLY before the debate on the Uncovenanted Service took place a friend of the Uncovenanted movement was complaining to a member of Parliament that it was rather an uphill fight, as so few people really cared about Indian questions. The hon. gentleman replied :—"I do not know what the result of the debate will be, but I think the number of the Uncovenanted Service ought to be thankful that they have secured an opportunity of ventilating their grievances when so many of us who wish to bring questions before the House cannot obtain a day. You and your friends have only to go on pegging away, and I feel sure that you will ultimately win." I forgot to mention above that although the number of members who listened to the discussion from beginning to end was not so numerous as it would have been had the debate occurred earlier or later in the Session, the seats reserved for strangers were well filled, and it seemed as if every member of the Services on leave as well as many who have retired were prese t. The Ladies' Gallery, moreover, was crowded, and it was only with some difficulty that a seat could be procured for Lady Lethbridge. Sir George Campbell came down when the debate was half over, but did not venture to move the amendment of which he had given notice. It was intended that Mr. King, to whose exertions and liberality the cause owes so much, should reply at length to Sir John Gorst, but owing to the lateness of the evening and the exhaustive nature of Sir R. Lethbridge's speech, the hon. member for Central Hull spoke very briefly. It was nearly one o'clock when the result of the division was announced, the debate having lasted nearly four hours.

Mr. Steinkopf has humbled himself before Sir Morell Mackenzie, and has made a most abject apology for the injury done to the doctor by his letters from Berlin. All in vain, however. Sir Morell has declined to accept the apology, even though Mr. Steinkopf concluded by saying, "If more is required of me, I am quite prepared to make amends in any reasonable way, and I may also add that you are at liberty to publish this apology in any newspaper you may please at my expense." The *Times*, too, wishes to avoid a trial, if it can. It published Steinkopf's rejected apology. but this was not of much use. It has paid 40s. into Court, and rumour declares will, in the long run, pay the £10,000 set down as damages rather than let the case go into Court. This is very doubtful. At the same time it is clear nothing less than this will satisfy the justly irate doctor. Sir Morell Mackenzie had to suffer most unpleasant things at the hands of certain parties while he was attending the late Emperor Frederick, from *The Times* not the least. The writer of gossip for one of the evening papers in his column to-day says :—"One of Sir Morell Mackenzie's friends said to me yesterday : 'You will see that not even the exposure of the Pigott forgeries will be more startling than the revelations which may be expected when this case comes to be investigated in court.' It is probable that light will be let in on some very dark places indeed." It is perfectly clear that if anything approaching the Pigott exposure can be provided for an interested public the trial should go on. There must, most assuredly, be something serious in the wind or Mr. Steinkopf would not be in such a hurry to debase himself and to make his peace with the angry doctor.

The Metropolis is inundated with Americans, who have for the most part been attracted to Europe by the Paris Exhibition and are taking this country *en route*. The proprietors of the large hotels in Northumberland Avenue are reaping a rich harvest, for the tastes of our Transatlantic friends incline them to patronise only those caravanserais that are fitted up with every conceivable luxury. By the way, the Metropole, the Grand, and the Victoria are shortly to have a competitor in the great block of buildings that has lately been erected on the Thames Embankment, not far from the Savoy, and named after that locality. The structure was, I believe, originally erected to be let out in inexpensive flats, but its proprietors probably thought that they would do better by converting it into an hotel. It is a very ugly building, compared with which Watson's Hotel in Bombay is a thing of beauty. The Savoy has one advantage over other large hotels in London. I refer to the balcony with which each floor is provided. If it succeeds it will probably ruin the small hotels that abound in the streets running from the Strand to the Embankment, and so largely patronised by country cousins. The Savoy is being launched under aristocratic patronage, but I fancy it is a little too far East ever to become fashionable. But there is no knowing what may happen. The neighbourhood of the Strand was once the centre of rank and elegance. It would be curious if the course of fashion eastward takes its way.

We are being blessed with lovely weather. The memory of man runneth not to a spring and early summertide so pleasant as that we are now enjoying. It does not follow that we have not had so much sunshine for a generation or two, because men do not remember it ; we forget nothing so quickly as our blessings, and weather-blessings pass out of mind quicker than any other. One or two very dismal and densely foggy days marred the month of May ; in reality they only served to accentuate the brightness in which we have revelled. Simultaneously with the announcement by Reuter yesterday that the monsoon had burst at Bombay we had a replica of your atmospheric experiences. Last night we were delighted or terrified—delight or terror is all a matter of temperament—with a thunderstorm which seemed to have strayed from the Arabian Sea to empty itself in the London basin. The lightning was very vivid, the thunder rolled and crashed in a way that revived old memories, while the rain, for a few minutes, was monsoonish.

We have become so much accustomed to horrors since Jack the Ripper sojourned in our midst that nothing now serves to spur our languid curiosity. During the past two or three days at various points in the River Thames, in the very heart of our busy life, first the lower part of the trunk of a young woman, then an arm, after that the upper part of the trunk, *sans* the arms which had been cut off at the shoulders, have been picked up. The head, the arms, one thigh, and parts of both legs are still missing. Everything points to a tragedy of no ordinary character. But, as I have said, we pay little heed to it all. Interest, rather, is stimulated by the long reports which the newspapers give of the inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Maybrick, a Liverpool merchant, whose wife is charged with having poisoned him. It is a terrible story, in which lies the secret of Mrs. Maybrick's perilous condition some weeks ago. All that can be said about it now is that her counsel have full hope of clearing her of the charge of murder."

In this connection, but in a much more important connection with you in India, let me direct your attention to a letter on p. 7 of to-day's *Times*, written by Mr. R. Rawlinson, C.E. That gentleman declares that we are now passing through one of those phases in which an unusual supply of heat comes from the sun, and, with this heat unequal rainfall : heavy plumps in some places, no fall at all in others. He might, so true is his statement to recorded facts, be describing the climatic conditions of the Coromandel Coast during the fateful year of 1877. To the historian there will ever be the paradox that the year of dreadful distress and famine in Madras is coincident with the year of heaviest rainfall. The paradox finds its justification in the cyclonic downpour of May 23-24 (I think), when twenty-four inches of rain fell in two days. But the fall was only over a circumscribed area—an area far too circumscribed. Coming, too, in such unwelcome abundance, bunds burst and tanks were emptied. Mr. Rawlinson's remarks have special interest to you, and are of unusual value in view of the first shadows of the hateful famine cloud which are discernible in Eastern and Southern India.

The word has been passed round that when His Majesty the Shah visits England everything is to be done to make his stay in this country enjoyable. At a time when we are asking the ruler of Persia to afford us facilities to extend our commerce it is gratifying to find that he is to receive a grand welcome in the city by the civic authorities. But he will have been subjected to the blandishments of the Russian bear before he arrives here.

## THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Goa says :—His Excellency Senhor Vasco Guedes de Carvalho e Minezes, the new Governor-General of Goa, took oath on the 16th instant in the Convent of Bom Jesus in the presence of the Government Council, and a large number of civil, military, judicial, and ecclesiastical authorities, the representatives of municipal corporations, several consuls, and a large number of private gentlemen. After the usual ceremonies, the Government Council delivered the charge of the Government to His Excellency. A proclamation was issued on the same date, in which His Excellency nourishes the hope that all public functionaries will give him their assistance to decide administrative problems that may come before His Excellency with fairness and impartiality. His Excellency recommends harmony and union among the officials of the several departments, subordination to lawful authority, which are the safeguards of good order, and upon which depend the public prosperity and satisfaction of the legitimate desires of the people. The proclamation concludes with the following peroration :—If harmony, cohesion, loyalty, and zeal be secured on the part of the public functionaries, all difficulties are overcome, all friction removed, and thus in this manner this Government can correspond to the confidence of superior powers, satisfy the just aspirations of the people, and contribute to the economical and industrial progress of the country, availing itself of the many resources which this most ancient and glorious of all the Portuguese possessions in the East can dispose of.

## DR. VICCAJI AND THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Parsis, as the most advanced community in India, know the duties of citizenship too well to be persuaded into neglecting them on account of their being not conducive to immediate self-interest. Dr. Viccaji seems to have perceived this, and so he makes a change in his tactics. Finding that the Parsis long will not abandon the Congress at his bidding, he attempts to cast a slur on its proposals. Failing in an appeal to their selfishness, he seeks to prejudice their reason. In his letter of the 17th instant, he tries to discover in the proposals of the National Congress in connection with the Arms Act marks of political incapacity. Of course the learned doctor is at liberty to hold and to express any opinion on any subject whatever ; and I venture to congratulate him on his leaving off an attitude of political blindness for one which is at least defensible in reason. The true "Congresswallahs" have always invited criticism. And even in such unsympathetic criticisms as Dr. Viccaji's they have only seen fresh opportunities to lay before the public gaze their opinions and wishes. By such repeated statements alone can they hope to convince unsympathetic critics like Dr. Viccaji that, whatever their errors of judgment, their motives and aims are such as to command the approval of all who are in any way interested in the welfare of India and the glory of England.

Dr. Viccaji calls the "India of to-day" a "splendid result," and considers it to be mainly due to the military policy of the Government in the past. I should think that the policy was merely a negative condition, necessary but for a short time in the beginning, to secure free play to English energy, justice, political wisdom, sense of duty, and liberal ideas. And, even if the doctor's contention were true, it remained to be shown that the policy would prove as successful in the future—nay, that, in spite of altered circumstances, it needed not the slightest improvement. Again, he says that that policy is the "bulwark" of the "India of to-day." Of course, he cannot mean that it is like the forts which surround many Indian towns, and which at present serve to overawe the enemy simply because there is no enemy to be overawed ; but, if he does not mean something like it, I do not see how the "India of to-day" can be styled "a splendid result." Granting that such a military policy efficiently prevents internal disturbance, are the chances of internal disturbance at present and in future so great as to require such stringent preventive measures, even at the expense of sowing some discontent ? Is discontent likely to be so great as to lead to disturbance in a country like India ? And if so, does not statesmanship point out any other way of suppressing it ? Is there so little even of "selfish" loyalty in India that the people are, as it here, only waiting for the possession of arms and discipline, to join together universally and successfully in something on the model of '57 ? And, lastly, blind mistrust or thoughtless autocracy apart, cannot the principle for which the Congress contends be granted in any way, without diminishing in any material degree the military hold of England on India ? Why should volunteers be necessarily ignorant and therefore capable of being led by the nose ? And why should there be any regiments without English officers ?

Besides one or two other statements which the learned doctor will excuse me for passing over, he adduces only two other considerations in support of his opinion, which indeed are not independent of each other. "The Arms Act is one of the sure hinges on which the fabric of Government rests :" because, in addition to the reasons stated and examined above, a Volunteer Corps will be an expensive thing, and India is too poor. Nor does India need it, for the armies and fleets of England and her allies are quite enough for the external defence of India "in these days of rapid ocean navigation." Now, as to expense. India is indeed a poor country, over-populated, with its resources and industries and commerce still to develop in the rush of 19th century competition ; and considerations of compassion, no less than of justice, should make England bear a share in the external defences of the Kohinoor of her crown. To do this it is necessary to make an ever increasing proportion of Indian youths acquainted with the ever-victorious English regiments, and to bring them into contact with energetic and hopeful English officers and even to let them taste of war and victory, long before the commencement of the final grapple between Russia and England.—Yours, &c.,

Poona. B. K. T.

## THE VACANCY ON THE BENCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas has given rise to a good deal of speculation as to who his successor will be. It was at first supposed that one of the three —Mr. Latham, Mr. Budroodeen, or Mr. Telang—would be raised to the bench, but latterly three other names—Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Shantaram, and Mr. Ranade—were added to the list. Though all of them have put forth the claims of one or the other, none have ventured to call in question the ability of any one of these to fill the post. In considering the rival claims of these gentlemen, it is the firm belief of the whole native community that the authorities, in whose hands the nomination rests, would not cast an unmerited slur on them by appointing Mr. Latham, however fit for the place he may be, and whatever his claims for promotion may be, because that would be taken to mean that, in their opinion, no competent native could be found to fill the post. If the Government think it proper to recognise his claims, we think it would not do so by depriving the natives of the only one high appointment conferred upon them ; but it can do so by finding him a place somewhere else. Of the remaining five, Mr. Budroodeen, who is held in great esteem both by the members of his profession and by the High Court Judges, is senior to all of them, and, even before the death of Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, it was generally expected that he would succeed him. Nor do we see any reason why any one of the other four should be appointed and he left out. They can bide their time, and we wish every one of them to grace the High Court bench in due time. It is a matter of congratulation for the natives that at one time, five fully competent natives can be found to fill one of the highest posts under Government.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 25th June. A PARSEE.

THE mining strikes in Prussia are now at an end, but it is very doubtful whether the ill-feeling between employers and employed, which still prevails, especially in Westphalia, will disappear. It is reported from that province that the owners' desire for revenge is still leading them into making unwise and unjust exactions. The inquiries into the condition of the mining districts, which the Emperor promised to the colliers' deputation on the 14th ult., have begun on a large scale. The Berlin bricklayers and carpenters resolved, at meetings held on Monday, to persevere in striking *en masse*, and many thousands of them have left Berlin. Some of those who remain have, however, resumed work. The resistance of the journeymen masons to their masters has been surmounted after a struggle of five months, and after costing the journeymen about forty thousand marks. The masters have also suffered considerably.

## HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BERAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Berar says :—The Report for 1888 on the above institutions has just seen the light. There are forty-three dispensaries in the Provinces, and the in-door patients (2,383) were almost the same as in 1887. The out-door patients have increased from 246,150 to 254,416. There was a large falling off in the attendance at two dispensaries, which the Resident regrets, and he is not satisfied with the explanation offered by Dr. Little. In fact, the Resident seems to be dissatisfied with everything, even in the falling off in the number of "major-surgical operations." The Resident also found fault with Dr. Little's "brief notes," which were drawn up in accordance with the Government of India Resolution of 1887. To satisfy the Resident the Sanitary Commissioner, H.A.D., drew up a detailed report and wound up in his 15th para. :—That in the matter of report-writing it is not always easy to steer a middle course on the bearings laid down for guidance, lest in seeking to avoid the scylla of a lengthy report (*vide* para. 7 of *C. Review* of 1881) you get shipwrecked on the charidys of a brief one." Dr. Little rightly says, if "brief notes" are to be supplemented by explanation, which must necessarily be full, to exonerate from strictures of apathy and neglect, it would be better to submit full reports in the first instance. The Resident, not digesting the above, waxes wroth and adds para. 7 to his Resolution, stating that "Dr. Little has considerably enlarged his present report by appending to it a pretentious and voluminous memorandum on the review of his report for last year. The declared object of the memorandum is to show that the strictures passed on last year's report were unfounded and due to his own commendable brevity, which indeed was in accordance with the instructions of the Home Department in July 1887. Dr. Little concludes on enlarging on the difficulty of steering clear between the scylla of prolixity and the charibdys of omission. Dr. Little has not succeeded in his object, and had he been as successful as he hoped, still the annual report is not intended to be a vehicle of controversy." The Resident further says that the "memorandum is superfluous." Comment on the above is unnecessary. The Resident's Resolution is altogether a very severe one. We expect to see a rejoinder from Dr. Little on his return from leave refuting certain imputations in the Resolution dated 29th May 1889.

## BHANDARAWADA HILL.

"ONE EXCLUDED" writes :—"I have long wished to write to you on a matter of some interest and importance, and I trust that what I say will attract the notice of the Municipality. Is there any sufficient reason why the public should be excluded from Bhandarawada Hill ? Formerly it was a place of constant, delighted, and beneficial resort to large numbers of people. Whole schools were taken there for recreation and exercise. Little children in arms and others only a year or two older were taken there much to their enjoyment and benefit. Adults of all ages, all conditions, and all nationalities visited the spot. And all alike greatly appreciated the opportunity afforded them of breathing cool and pure air, and looking round on the wide and fine scene spread beneath them on every side. I myself greatly enjoyed a visit to the hill in company with my family. It was a most agreeable change from dusty or dirty roads. The view from the top is one of the finest about Bombay. But now all this is changed. Infants with their ayahs are relegated to the roads. Schools are sent elsewhere. Adults are denied the use of the pleasant resort, and practically told to go whither they can. Those who want exercise must seek it along the roads. If the Municipality, instead of closing the hill against visitors, would place a few seats for them to sit upon, they would give much pleasure, and confer a real benefit on the people of this part of Bombay."

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. P. RANKEN, 24th Punjab Infantry, is granted one year's leave to England.

LIEUTENANTS W. PRIOR AND A. GILES, 13th Bengal Infantry, are appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster respectively.

LIEUTENANT R. C. F. GORDON, Supernumerary, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed permanent Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT N. G. H. TURNER, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 2nd Battalion, 4th Bombay Infantry, is transferred to the Corps of Guides in the same capacity.

LIEUTENANT SHAKESPEAR is transferred from the 14th Bengal Lancers to the 4th Bengal Cavalry ; Lieutenant Brandreth from the 1st Sikhs to the 5th Punjab Infantry ; and Lieutenant MacAndrew, 38th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

THE following postings have been made :—To 1st Battalion : Lieutenant Peacocke, Worcestershire Regiment. To 2nd Battalion : Lieutenants Noyes and Rose, Highland Light Infantry ; Herbert, Royal Warwickshire Regiment ; and Foster, South Wales Borderers.

## ARMY SIGNALLING AT POONA.

ON Monday morning, at 8-30 a.m., His Royal Highnes the Duke of Connaught, K. G., Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major-General Solly-Flood, C. B., and the Head Quarter Staff put the Signalling Class through a practical examination, to test their efficiency after completing their course of instruction in Poona. The Class consisting of non-commissioned officers from the Cavalry and Infantry regiments throughout the Presidency of Bombay have successfully completed their course. His Royal Highness, the Major-General Commanding the District and the Head Quarter Staff took up their position on the Bund Hill, where two heliostats were placed in position to flash messages to appointed stations, also furnished with heliostats. Besides the heliostats two non-commissioned officers signalled with flags ; a non-commissioned officer watched the distant stations through a telescope for signals ; while a second non-commissioned officer seated beside him wrote down the signals to the dictation of the former. His Royal Highness furnished with a pair of binoculars watched the proceedings with keen interest. Signal stations were placed on hills at Ganesh Khind, the Magazine, and the residence of His Excellency the Governor, also at Kirkee. The Bund Hill on which His Royal Highness and Staff took their stand was the central position, at which messages flashed from the surrounding hills were received ; messages were also sent from the central station to the outlying ones.

## THE VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

AT the time when the abuses of the Value-Payable Post had been brought into prominence by certain sharp practises bearing a close relation to the doings of the "Long Firm," we pointed out that there was another way of perverting the uses or the system, remarks an Allahabad paper. Probably the large Presidency houses would have a long tale to tell of the inconveniences they have been put to by capricious customers who change their minds between the ordering and taking deslivery of a parcel. But, on the whole, we may presume that the system suits them well, and that the convenience and quickness of the payment outbalance the occasional disadvantages of having goods that were ordered returned upon their hands. Still it is a defect in the system that it allows any practical joker to fine and annoy tradesmen by sending for things which are never meant to be taken : and the amusement becomes still more undesirable when the order is sent in the name of a third person, who may perhaps complicate matters by taking delivery of the parcel. Hitherto good faith has prevented this abuse of the system ; but apparently the native mind has begun to seize upon it as a new means of repaying private grudges. We have been informed of two cases lately in which native officials in these Provinces have been victimised by orders sent out in their names, one for a gold ring and the other an air-gun : and if this kind of thing spreads public confidence in the Value-Payable Post may be seriously shaken. As it is, both the general public and the trades may be warned to be on their guard, the one about sending out and the other as to taking receipt of parcels.

THEY say in Rome, according to the *Standard* correspondent, that France wishes Leo XIII. to promise in case of a war in which Italy may be involved, to throw himself into the arms of France, which would endeavour to reconduct him to Rome. Pope Leo hesitates. Meantime, it seems, the contingency of the Pope's having to fly suddenly would seem to be kept well in view. It is said that the presence at Civita Vechia of an elegantly fitted steam yacht belonging to a princely Italian family—a yacht which lies always ready to start, yet always remains—has something to do with the political situation.

## MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

MR. F. L. GOLDSMITH, writing from Bijapur, says :—In a leading article on Hyderabad affairs in your paper of 22nd instant you say, "Let the young scions of the ruling families be properly trained, so that they can qualify themselves for the responsible places they are to fill." For a long time it has been my opinion that much might be done for these "young scions" by educating them at some English public school, and during my recent furlough, I sounded some of the head-masters to see if there was any objection to having Mahomedans educated at their schools without making any attempt to proselytize them. Three head-masters (Harrow, Clifton, and Tonbridge) have given me permission to open a home boarding-house for Mahomedans in connection with their schools, and if I receive sufficient encouragement, I propose starting such a house next May ; and if I have ten boys, I will take a maulvi from India home with me.

I hope to have a prospectus ready in a few days, where all details will be published : in the meanwhile, I will gladly receive suggestions from Mahomedans and others.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 20th instant :—

COASTING VESSELS DUES.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 5th June, recommending that the following reductions in rates be made with a view to induce the coasting and Zanzibar steamers to use the dock :—1. Coir, pressed, import, from As. 5-6 per bale to As. 3-6, same as export ; 2. Copra, import, from Rs. 1-9 per ton to Rs. 1-2 per ton ; 3. Cowries, import, from Rs. 2-4 per ton to Rs. 1-8 per ton, same as export ; 4. Ginger, dry, import, from Rs. 1-8 per ton to Rs. 1-4 per ton, same as export ; 5. Hemp, pressed, import, from as. 6 per bale to as. 4 per bale ; 6. Horns, import, from Rs. 2 per ton to Rs. 1-6 per ton, same as export ; 7. Indigo, import, from Rs. 2-8 per ton to Rs. 2 per ton, same as export ; 8. Tamarind, import and export, from Rs. 2-4 per ton to Rs. 1-4 per ton ; 9. Turmeric, import, from Rs. 2 per ton to Rs. 1-8 per ton, same as export ; 10. Twine, import and export, from Rs. 2-4 per ton to Rs. 2 per ton ; 11. Cocoanuts, import and export, Rs. 1 per 1,000, instead of 3 annas per bag.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Read further report from Dock Superintendent, dated 19th instant, recommending that a new item, clove stems, be inserted, and that the rate be Re. 1¼ per ton for import and export.

Resolution.—The Dock Superintendent's recommendations are approved, and steps should be taken accordingly.

CHECKING SHEDS.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 25th May, recommending that the more important gates at the Prince's and Victoria Docks be provided with temporary sheds, under which carts containing goods may be examined as they are entering or leaving the docks. He states that the examination of goods as they pass through the gates is the most important check against misdeliveries, and that no examination can be made with the gates open to the weather, as the removal of tarpaulins would expose the goods to certain damage by rain. He states that the gates where sheds are most required are N. Gate, Prince's Dock, N.-W. Gate Prince's Dock, N.-W. Gate Victoria Dock, W. Gate Victoria Dock, S.-W. Gate Victoria Dock.

Read report by Acting Engineer, dated 1st June, stating that each of the gates is double, with two gateways, 22 feet wide ; that the roof should extend over both of them and should be 20 feet long ; and he encloses tracing showing the roof proposed. He recommends that the offer of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas to supply and erect roofs, 22 feet by 20 feet, for Rs. 887 per pair, be accepted ; to which has to be added cost of foundations, Rs. 90, bringing the price per pair up to Rs. 977. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—As recommended by the Dock Committee, covered gate-ways should be put up over the import side of N. Gate Prince's Dock, N.-W. Gate Prince's Dock, N.-W. Gate Victoria Dock, and S.-W. Gate Victoria Dock, at an estimated cost of Rs. 488½ each. Rs. 1,954 to be met from the allotment for "Contingent Works, Wet Docks," the supply being entrusted to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas as recommended by the Acting Engineer.

THE NEW GRAVING DOCK.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 14th June, enquiring what is meant "by reasonable rate of hire for the use of the new Graving Dock for Government vessels, in case of necessity," used in Trustees' resolution No. 293, dated 6th June ; and stating that it is desirable that more definite terms should be stated, so that there should be no misunderstanding on the subject hereafter.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Trustees have not yet considered the rates to be charged for the use of the Graving Dock, and that it seems impossible for them to do so with advantage so long before the dock can be brought into use that any rates they might fix now would probably have to be altered by the changing circumstances of the times ; that by "reasonable rate" the Trustees mean a rate based upon the charges to merchant ships, so far as the circumstances as between the repair of a merchant vessel and a man-of-war are at all similar ; that if Government should want extra facilities on shore or otherwise in connection with any special repairs, some allowance would need to be made.

TIMBER RAFTS.

Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 11th June, submitting, as required by the Trustees' resolution No. 291 of 6th instant, draft by-laws limiting the quantity of timber to be allowed to hang astern of a ship, and also prohibiting timber rafts from being taken across the dock channel while the dock gates are open. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The draft by-laws as follows are approved and should be submitted to Government for sanction :—"Rafts of timber, made fast to vessels, shall not be allowed to extend more than one hundred feet from the stern, or more than 50 feet from the side of the vessel. Rafts of timber shall not be warped, floated, or moved in any way across the Prince's or Victoria Dock channels, at any time when the red ball is hoisted at the dock signal flag-staff by day, or when the two red lights are hoisted at the signal staff at night."

THE TRAMWAY DRAIN.

Read Government resolution No. 2283, dated 13th June, communicating letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, dated 14th March, requesting Government to move the authorities to immediate action in the matter of the tramway drain, which discharges into the Arthur Basin. He states that the nuisance has recently become aggravated to an intolerable degree, and on behalf of the large European population who inhabit Grant Buildings, whose complaints are loud and bitter, he urges the adoption of some means that may immediately effect some mitigation of the evil. Government also communicate memo. from Municipal Commissioner, dated 31st May, in which he states that the Health Officer reports that there has been an improvement in the condition of the basin ; that the Tramway Company have altered the drainage of the stable so as to control the discharge into the basin, and to permit it only at certain states of the tide ; but that no real effectual improvement in the condition of Colaba as regards drainage can be hoped for until a proper system of sewers has been laid down for that district ; that plans and estimates are now under consideration, but that the subject is a peculiarly difficult one on account of the levels.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE STEAM CRANE.

Read report by Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, dated 3rd April, stating that the steam crane on the south wharf of the Victoria Dock is now ready for use.

Read letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 17th June, stating that a number of heavy pieces of machinery, &c., have been lifted by this steam crane, and that besides having been tested it has been used to its maximum lifting power of 20 tons in unloading two boilers each of that weight, from the deck of a vessel to the dock quay, and that so far the working of the crane has been satisfactory. The Dock Superintendent states that no opportunity has occurred of trying the crane in lifting a heavy boiler from a ship's lower hold, which would have been a crucial test of the crane's capacity.

Resolution.—The removal and re-erection of the 100-ton crane may now be proceeded with, as well as the erection of the 30-ton crane, as soon as the site is clear for it. Both works should be carried on as rapidly as practicable without endangering the quality of the work, or the safety of the machinery or of those employed upon it.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 17th June 1889. | For week ending 17th June 1888. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour ..... | 18 | 22 |
| „ „ out of „ ..... | 18 | 27 |
| „ transported ..... | 7 | 10 |
| „ attended to ..... | 1 | .. |
| PRINCE'S DOCK. | | |
| Vessels entered ..... | 6 | 7 |
| „ left ..... | 6 | 8 |
| „ remaining in Dock ..... | 11 | 13 |
| VICTORIA DOCK. | | |
| Vessels entered ..... | 9 | 6 |
| „ left ..... | 7 | 7 |
| „ remaining in Dock ..... | 14 | 13 |

## WANTED RS. 1,200.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As my letter to you of the 20th inst. was rather longer than I should have wished, will you kindly permit me to give in a few lines a *precis* of the most important part of my answer to "Self?" *In June* 1888 a circular was issued headed "Military and Naval Church and Soldiers' Home," which we will call A. *In September* 1888 a circular headed "Soldiers' Home" was issued, which we will call B, in which I added in the last para. that a Bazaar was to be held in aid of the Soldiers' Home *and* Military and Naval Church. *In February* 1889 the Bazaar was held and the programme, which we will call C, was headed "Military and Naval Church and Soldiers' Home," in strict accordance with circular A, issued in the previous June. I do not deny for one moment that if circular A had *never been issued at all*, "Self" would have had perhaps a strong case ; but as circular A was issued broadcast all over Bombay, I maintain that I have clearly won my case. (Copies of these circulars, marked A, B, and C, are sent herewith.) With reference to the first item of the Revd. E. S. Hall's letter, I wish to say that I have not authorised any of the numerous persons interested in this good work to say that he was in favour of the scheme, but I presume some of them thought so as the Christian object of the Home is apparent to any one. It will, therefore, be easily understood how such a mistake should be made. I need scarcely say, however, that I sincerely regret it, and offer my apologies accordingly.

As regards para. 2 of Mr. Hall's letter I beg to refer him to my previous letter to "Self," which clearly explains this point, merely adding that it was only sent to him a week ago for the purpose of informing him as to the objects of the Home and to secure his co-operation as a member of the visiting committee.

Replying to para. 3, when I first drew up the rules of the Home, I thought that Rule VIII., the next one to that which Mr. Hall quotes, but which he has strangely overlooked, would have been sufficient, and which is as follows :—"The accounts of the Home shall be published yearly in a printed form, for the information of the Garrison, the Royal Navy, and the public, but on reflection I thought it would be better, at any rate for the first year, to make out the accounts quarterly, hence I made the necessary alteration, which I had a perfect right to do.

As regards the concluding part of Mr. Hall's letter, in which he raises the question as to the Home being under my sole control, this must be the case, as the Home will be supported in connection with the Wesleyan Church ; and as an example of this point I may state that the Morley Hall Institute is in Major Wilford's charge, hence my position is somewhat similar to his, with this difference that he submits his accounts to the military authorities, and I to the visiting committee and the public.

2. I can hardly express how grieved I am to have a difference of opinion with the Rev. E. S. Hall, especially where the happiness and welfare of the soldier is concerned ; but having read his letter and compared it with those of "Self's," I have come to the following conclusion, *viz.*, that "Self" is a military officer who would not have initiated a correspondence of this kind without *his* assistance ; but if Mr. Hall can write and tell me that such is not the case, I shall be most glad to remove an impression of this character from my mind. Your readers may be inclined to ask why I should form such an opinion, and my reasons, briefly put, are as follows :—

(*a*) As editor of the *Methodist Record* it is my custom to send copies to subscribers only, except in very special cases, such as after the Bazaar, and therefore it seems very curious that "Self" should have obtained possession of that journal for February and March last, and especially for *February* 1

late Lord Beaconsfield constantly recur to my mind—and perhaps you will permit me to quote them :—

"Bright are the skies above me
And blue the waters roll.
Ah! but if those that love me
Were here, my joys were whole.
When those we love are wanting
Then o'er the clouded heart
A thousand visions haunting
Their darkening shadows dart.
Wild bird that fliest so lightly
Ah! whither dost thou roam?
Thou art a wanderer rightly,
Thou hast not left thy home.
For thou, altho' thou art restless,
Art not forlorn as he
Whose spirit sad and listless
Impels him o'er thy sea.

June 25. EDMOND WILFRID.

## CRICKET.

### HINDU C. C. *vs.* PARSEE ALBERT.

ON Sunday a match was played between the above clubs on the Esplanade Parade-ground, when the Hindus put together the tall score of 184 runs against their opponents' 69 with one wicket to fall. The Hindu captain having won the toss, elected to bat, and sent in Talpade and Gosavi to face the bowling of Banajee and Daboo. The beginning was far from encouraging, as two wickets had fallen when the telegraph showed but the first decade. Joshi now came to the assistance of Talpade, both of whom with some steady and cautious play carried the score to 40, when Talpade was caught at midwicket off Merwanjee for 15. Joshi did not long survive the fall of his comrade, for next over he was declared run out after having scored 18, which included a fine hit to leg for 7. The next two wickets did not make any stand. But with the advent of Choukar, a good all-round cricketer, and for the matter of that the best Hindu bat this year, who was supported by Bhende, cautious and steady play followed till the score rose to 74, when Bhende was caught off Setin for a well-played 12. Rao now joined Choukar, both of whom played magnificent cricket, and carried the score to 133, when Rao was caught off Masani for a brilliant 26. The partnership of Choukar and Rao was the most profitable that day, being productive of 59 runs, not to say of the good deal of leather-hunting the scouts were treated to. The batsmen who followed had not a very long career, and the Hindu innings closed after 3½ hours' play for 184 runs, Choukar having carried his bat through for the tall score of 73. In spite of a pretty long scouting and leather-hunting the Parsees commenced their innings well, their first three batsmen in succession, Banajee, Coachman, and Setin, respectively, scoring 13, 10, and 16. But those who followed did not make any stand, and when stumps were drawn their score stood at 69, with one wicket to fall. The subjoined are the full scores :—

HINDU C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Talpade, c and b Merwanji | 15 |
| Gosavi, c and b Daboo | 0 |
| Merchant, b Banaji | 3 |
| Joshi, run out | 18 |
| Broker, b Banaji | 5 |
| Shivgar, b Setin | 0 |
| Choukar, not out | 73 |
| Bhende, c and b Setin | 12 |
| Rao, c and b Masani | 26 |
| Dalal, c and b Banaji | 8 |
| Vyavaharkar, b Merwanji | 2 |
| Dharadhar, c and b Banaji | 6 |
| Extras | 16 |
| Total | 184 |

PARSEE ALBERT C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Banaji, b Broker | 13 |
| Coachman c and b Choukar | 10 |
| Setin, b Choukar | 16 |
| Roowala, c and b Joshi | 6 |
| Watcha, b Choukar | 3 |
| Santo, not out | 5 |
| Masani, c and b Choukar | 0 |
| Daboo, run out | 4 |
| Mistri, c and b Joshi | 2 |
| Sooj, b Choukar | 1 |
| Gandhi, b Choukar | 1 |
| Bamji, not out | 2 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 69 |

### PARSEE C. C. vs. INDEPENDENT.

A match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday between the Parsee and Independent Cricket Clubs, and resulted in a draw, although the Parsee had the best of the play all through. In the first innings the Parsees were 33 runs ahead and in the second the Independent, with 4 wickets down, were 74 runs behind. The full scores are as follows :—

PARSEE C. C.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D B Basara, c Khumba'a, b Tapia | 0 | J Bilimoria, b Tapia | 21 |
| C R Dadiseth, c Tapia, b Kuranjia | 0 | D B Balsara, run out | 6 |
| B Daruwala, b Kuranjia | 0 | R Nicholson, c Khambhata, b Daroowala | 3 |
| D Writer, b Kuranjia | 5 | D Writer, c Ghodu, b Daroowala | 8 |
| J Bilimoria, c Lala, b Tapia | 3 | B Daroowala, c Balsara, b Tapia | 0 |
| N Panthaki, run out | 26 | N Panthaki, c Karanjia, b Daroowala | 0 |
| R Jassawala, c Affinwala, b Daroowala | 25 | A Nicholson, b Tapia | 1 |
| A Nicholson, b Daroowala | 0 | R Jassawala, c Khambhata, b Daroowala | 9 |
| D Moly b Daroowala | 0 | D Moly, b Daroowala | 5 |
| H Bhedwar, b Daroowala | 2 | H Bhedwar, b Tapia | 0 |
| R Nicholson, not out | 1 | C Dadiseth, not out | 0 |
| J Lam, run out | 0 | J Lam, b Tapia | 1 |
| Extras | 10 | Extras | 9 |
| Total | 72 | Total | 63 |

INDEPENDENT.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Balsara, b Bilimoria | 0 | A Balsara, b Writer | 4 |
| B Lala, b Bilimoria | 0 | P Affinwala, not out | 10 |
| K Khambhata, run out | 2 | Ghodu, c b Bilimoria | 0 |
| P Boyce, b Writer | 5 | Karanjia, c b Bilimoria | 0 |
| Ghodu, b Writer | 6 | D Daroowala, b Writer | 6 |
| Govindjee, c b Bilimoria | 0 | B Lala, K Khambhata, P Boyce, Govindjee, To bat. | |
| D Daroowala, c Panthaki, b Bilimoria | 0 | | |
| D Tapia, c Panthaki, b Bilimoria | 2 | D Tapia | |
| Kuranjia, c b Bilimoria | 11 | B Daroowala | |
| P Affinwala, c b Bilimoria | 3 | P Vakil | |
| B Daroowala, c b Bilimoria | 1 | | |
| P Vakil, not out | 1 | | |
| Extras | 7 | Extras | 2 |
| Total | 39 | Total | 22 |

### NON-COMD. OFFICERS R. A. vs. NON-COMD. OFFICERS 2ND GLOSTER REGT.

Played at Colaba on Saturday, the 22nd instant, ending in an easy victory for the last named team by one innings and 20 runs. At the conclusion of the first innings the teams adjourned to the refreshment-room of the Royal Artillery and partook of an excellent tiffin prepared by the Royal Artillery team. Taking into consideration the inclemency of the whether, the day's sport proved in every way successful. Score :—

NON-COM. OFFICERS R. A.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corpl McLean, b Corpl Reed | 11 | Williamson, b Reed | 6 |
| Br Owens, b Corpl Reed | 7 | b Reed | 1 |
| Br Russell, c Corpl Wilburn b Reed | 0 | c Reed, b Williamson | 0 |
| Corpl Saunders, c Corpl Miles b Wilburn | 0 | c Harris, b Williamson | 2 |
| Br Elliott, c Corpl Reed, b Corpl Wilburn | 6 | c Pound, b Williamson | 0 |
| Br Hughes, b Reed | 9 | c Miles, b Reed | 6 |
| Br Quinn, c Corpl Beale, b Reed | 0 | c Nicholls, b Reed | 0 |
| Corpl Christian, b Wilburn | 0 | not out | 4 |
| Corpl Parsons, b Reed | 2 | c Reed, b Williamson | 0 |
| Sergt Tupper, st Brown, b Williamson | 2 | c Reed, b Williamson | 0 |
| Br Roach, not out | 0 | c Miles, b Reed | 1 |
| Leg-byes | 2 | Leg-byes | 1 |
| Total | 39 | Total | 21 |

NON-COM. OFFICERS, 2ND GLOSTER REGT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corpl Pound, c McLean, b Elliott | 3 |
| Lce-Corpl Beale, b and c Saunders | 33 |
| Lce-Corpl Williamson, b Saunders | 1 |
| Lce-Corpl Reed, c Owens, b Russell | 7 |
| Lce-Corpl Browne, c Parsons, b Saunders | 8 |
| Lce-Corpl Ryan, b Owens | 0 |
| Lce-Corpl Harris, b Saunders | 4 |
| Lce-Corpl Wilburn, not out | 13 |
| Corpl Nicholls, b Saunders | 0 |
| Lce-Corpl Cullis, st McLean | 0 |
| Lce-Corpl Miles, b Saunders | 2 |
| Byes | 6 |
| Leg-byes | 1 |
| Wides | 2 |
| Total | 80 |

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

## WARNING TO STEVEDORE'S FOREMEN.

SUPERINTENDENT INGRAM placed J. Rowan, a stevedore's foreman, employed by Messrs. Hill and Grennan, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of causing hurt to a stevedore's labourer by neglecting to put up the cross-beam of the 'tween-deck's hatch of a vessel while she was taking in cargo. It appears that some time ago, while the s. s. Star of England was being loaded, the accused was in charge of the 'tween-deck hatch, and that when three slings of bags containing poppy-seed had been placed on the hatch it gave way. The complainant, who was at work stowing away the cargo, was on the hatch at the time, and fell into the hold, breaking his leg. He was removed to hospital, where he is still under treatment. The accused admitted the facts as stated to be true, but said that it was not usual to put on the cross-beam when cargo was being loaded, and that the fore and aft beam was quite sufficient, but that in his absence for a short time the men had neglected to remove the cargo from the hatch, which accumulating, became too heavy for the beam and broke it. Mr. Ingram said he would call evidence to prove that the cross as well as fore and after beam was always used in shipping cargo. Peter Hunter was accordingly called and said :—I am the head foreman in the employ of Messrs. Sharpe and Sons, Stevedores. I have been four months as a foreman and nine months as assistant foreman. Before that I was an officer on board a steam-ship. In my opinion it would have been safe to have landed poppy-seeds in bags on the 'tween-deck hatch, about 15 feet long and the usual width, with the hatch supported only on the beam I have seen below (the fore and aft beam) for the purpose of stowing them on the 'tween-decks. If the hatch was going to be used for any length of time the iron cross-beam should have been used; but if only for a short time the fore and aft beam was perfectly safe. I have examined the beam below, and there does not seem to be any flaw in it.

Examined by Mr. Ingram, he said :—In landing cargo for stowing between decks it is necessary to lower it on to the hatchway; it cannot be pushed into the wings without any suspension. I do not think I should be asked whether I would have used the iron cross-beam on the day in question.

To the Court :—I consider two hours to be a short time. If cargo was going to be taken into the 'tween-decks for six hours the iron cross beam should have been used.

Examined by the accused :—If I were working the hatch five or six times a day, I would not have troubled about the iron cross beam.

John Williams, called by the accused, stated he was a stevedore foreman for Messrs. Hill and Grennan. In his opinion the fore and aft beams were sufficient to support the hatch on which poppy-seed in bags were being landed. The iron cross-beam was only used when the ship was leaving port. With the long fore and aft beams there was no necessity of using the cross beam at all.

In answer to Mr. Ingram, witness said :—I did not belong to the B. I. Co.'s service, but I have worked on board their ships. I am not aware that the B. I. boats have the worst fitted hatchways of any ships that come to this port. I am aware that the stevedore is responsible for each hatch, and not the ship's officers.

Mr. W. Prettyjohn was next called and stated he had been a stevedore foreman for nearly seven years in Bombay. In his opinion it would be safe to use the fore and aft beam he had seen below in loading poppy-seeds on the 'tween-decks. Cross beams were very seldom used in Bombay. If anything very heavy was being landed on top of the hatches it was used. What he meant by heavy things were three-ton cases. He had seen it used in some ships to land wheat or seeds, but very seldom.

His Worship said :—The accused is a foreman who was in charge of a hatchway on which cargo was being landed. At eleven o'clock in the morning he gave orders for the hatches to be put on on the between-deck hatchways for the purpose of bags of poppy-seeds being landed on it. He directed that only the fore and aft beams should be put on. There was an iron cross beam lying near the hatch, which was not used. About five o'clock in the evening, in consequence of three slings of poppy-seeds being altogether allowed to remain on the hatch, the beam gave way, one man was precipitated into the hold, and one of the hatches falling upon his leg broke it. The accident arises, no doubt, from so many bags as the contents of three slings being allowed to remain upon the hatchway at one time, and the accused alleges it was the negligence of the foreman below in not seeing that the bags were removed from the hatchway as quickly as the slings were lowered. The question I have to determine is whether it was a rash or negligent act on the part of the accused in not ordering the cross beam to be put in when he ordered the hatches to be put on. If that had been done, I think no accident would have occurred. We have the evidence of three foremen here, who appear to have had considerable experience in loading cargo; and it appears from their evidence doubtful if the cross beam is often used when taking in cargo in this port. That being so, I do not feel justified in framing a charge against him, but I think it would be very desirable if the Port Trustees passed a rule that in future when taking cargo in any of the between deck hatches, where a cross beam is provided, that cross beam should always be used. The accused is discharged.

## THE SIMLA SEASON.

A DISCUSSION went on for some days at Simla after the first few wet days, as to whether the monsoon had really begun or not, or whether it was only the *Chota Barsat*, the old weatherwise residents declaring that it was much too early for the rains to begin, as the fine weather ought to continue to the end of June. Facts, however, have gone rather against the would-be weatherwise, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, as not only have the rains continued, but Simla is now full every day of mists and fogs, which make it by no means a pleasant place of residence during the rainy months. The world in general will not, however, complain at the early commencement of the rains, for in many parts of the country rain was much wanted, and has arrived just in time to avert a good deal of distress, if not actual famine.

BALLS AND THEATRES.

The second of the small dances at the Viceregal Lodge was in every sense delightful. After the crush at the State Ball, it was a great pleasure to be able to move about freely, and to dance without fear of disaster It was rather surprising to find that out of twelve dances six were squares and polkas. The innovation may not have afforded unmixed joy to the bigots of convention, but, on the whole, I think it was appreciated by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Our amateurs chose the "Lottery Ticket," an old-fashioned piece, as the subject for their matinee. It was very successful, and Captain Wormwood Norton made another score in the part of the crooked-minded little hunchback. By the way, Captain Norton left Simla on Sunday, and will not return till September. So the promise that we were to have him for the whole season has not been fulfilled. From the difficulty in getting ladies to take up the parts in "The Colonel" that piece has been withdrawn. But the "Private Secretary" and "Our Toys" are in rehearsal. The latter piece is a musical bit of drollery, and ought to be very amusing. The A.-D.-C. are now settling down to their work, but the wonder is that they can find time for study and rehearsals in the midst of all the gaieties that are now in full swing. Some of the men find it difficult enough, and have snatched like drowning creatures at Loisset's system of mnemonics. A group of men with shakey memories have entered into a partnership to get out the wonderous system which is to set them right for ever. One sufferer told me the other day that the system enables the student to repeat long passages after a single reading. He was overjoyed, for his main objection to theatricals would thus be removed. You would just glance hurriedly at your part on your way to the theatre and then rush upon the stage. I only hope to be present to witness the result of this bold experiment.

THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Simla Fine Arts Society has met to review the situation, and to draw up the preliminary scheme for the season's Exhibition. It is difficult for the outsider to form any adequate idea of the amount of work that has to be got through in connection with such a Society. In arranging the Exhibition, several weeks are fully occupied, and the work, although there may not be much to show for it is by no means light. But the cares of the Committee and Secretary by no means end here. Letters pour in, long after the Exhibition is over and forgotten, complaining of awards and enquiring about damaged and missing pictures. Simla as a centre of the kind is discovered, by many painful incidents, to have its drawbacks. Pictures are easily injured, and the cart journey from Amballa to Simla is a severe ordeal.

THE NEW CLUB.

Now that the main building of the Simla New Club is nearing completion, the members are gradually being admitted to the use of the beautiful suite of public-rooms. The dining-room is now occupied as well as the drawing-room, while the billiard tables are up. The rooms are very handsomely furnished, and when the newness of things is toned down, they will compare favourably with any Club rooms in India.

THE JUTOGH DANCE.

Dancing is now in full swing, and especially to be mentioned is the ball given by the Jutogh garrison at the Town Hall in honour of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, and at which both of them were present. It was a most sensible idea of the officers to give their ball at the Town Hall, instead of expecting their guests to travel as far as their mess-house at Jutogh, by no means a pleasant trip at night in wet weather. They were rewarded by having a larger number of guests than would probably have been the case if the ball had been given at Jutogh, and the guests were rewarded by what may certainly be called one of the best balls ever given at Simla. There has also been a dance at Inverarm, and Mrs. Mackenzie has commenced giving a series of dances at The Crags. As Lady Lansdowne, Lady Roberts, and Lady Elliot have also all issued invitations to At omes, there can be no complaints among the dancing community of any want of opportunities to indulge in their favourite pastime.

A CRUMPLED ROSE-LEAF.

One crumpled rose-leaf has turned up to interfere with the serenity of the pleasure-seeker at Simla this season. This consists of the band of the Jubilee Native Theatre, which may be aptly described as a bad imitation of the Foo-Foo bands to which we are accustomed in native processions in Calcutta, and which has been in the habit of parading the Mall, playing loudly, at the time when it was most crowded in the afternoon, and not only disgusting all those present, but frightening horses and ponies by its discordant sounds. This went on for so long that at one time it was thought that the police had no power to interfere, but this fortunately has proved to be a mistake, for the Superintendent of Police has now issued an order that the band is only to play in the streets and on the Mall during certain fixed hours, when they are not likely to be crowded, and the nuisance will be thus abated.

## THE MAYBRICK POISONING CASE.

THE inquest was concluded on the 6th instant at Garston touching the death of James Maybrick, aged 50, a cotton-broker, of Liverpool, in connection with which Mrs. Maybrick is in custody, charged with poisoning him by arsenic. Mrs. Maybrick was again brought to the building in charge of the prison doctor and a female warder, but she was kept in an anteroom, to which witnesses were taken when it was necessary to identify her. Interest in the case continued unabated, and the court was again crowded, many ladies being present.

Edwin Maybrick, of Liverpool, brother of the deceased, spoke regarding his illness at the end of April, when he complained of numbness in the legs and hands. He was in the habit occasionally of having his luncheon sent from home to his office. In the first week of May the witness paid frequent visits to Battlecrease, and found that nothing would remain on the deceased's stomach. Mrs. Maybrick attended to him, and gave him his medicine. After she gave it him on the 8th of May he vomited. On the 10th he was a little better, but in consequence of something said to the witness on that day two nurses were engaged. On the 11th Mrs. Maybrick said to the witness "Isn't this bad to see him suffer so and not be able to relieve him." The deceased died that night. The witness then corroborated his brother's evidence as to finding a bot containing bottles and letters in the bedroom occupied by Mrs. Maybrick, all of which were handed to the police. The box was concealed in a hat box underneath a hat. The bottles included one containing Valentine's meat extract. In another hat box there was a tumbler containing a dark-coloured liquid and a piece of linen soaked in it. These were handed to the police.

Dr. Humphreys (recalled) explained that he had taken some liquid from lavatories in Battlecrease and outside drains, and handed it to an analyst.

Inspector Baxendale gave evidence as to various bottles and other things which he had found in the house and office of the deceased, and which were handed to the analyst. Witness also found in Mrs. Maybrick's room a letter signed A. B."

Mr. Pickford, counsel for Mrs. Maybrick, objected to the letter being read, and it was not at this point.

Police-sergeant Davenport also spoke as to finding certain articles in Mrs. Maybrick's room, and handing them to the analyst.

Superintendent Bryning, who has charge of the county police, stated that after Mr. Maybrick died he went to the house and cautioned Mrs. Maybrick to be careful what she said, as it might be used against her. He then told her she was in custody on suspicion of causing the death of her husband. She made no reply. He afterwards charged her in the same way at Walton Gaol, but she said nothing.

Edward Davies, analytical chemist, Liverpool, deposed to receiving various bottles and jars from the police, some of which contained portions of the internal organs of the deceased. From his analysis of some of Valentine's meat extract he obtained a strong deposit of arsenic. The witness also found that the meat extract he analysed was of lower specific gravity than another sample which contained no arsenic, showing evidently that water had been added to it or arsenic in solution. A stain on a handkerchief belonging to Mrs. Maybrick was also found to be arsenic. He found that the arsenic in the bottle was the same as that found in the packet labelled, "Poison for cats," but with water added. It was a very strong solution, and the bottle contained enough to kill three persons. He also found a large quantity of arsenic on some linen cloth in a tumbler. Altogether in the tumbler and cloth he found about 20 grains of white arsenic. The packet of white arsenic would contain about half an ounce. The witness found a strong solution of arsenic in a bottle which contained medicine prepared for the deceased, and in vessels found in the deceased's office, and in which his luncheon, which was sent from the residence, was warmed. He found distinct traces of arsenic crystals on testing fly-papers handed to him by the police-inspector, and which were purchased at the same chemist's as those bought by Mrs. Maybrick. He found two and a half grains of arsenic in each paper. He obtained very slight traces of arsenic in the intestines. He failed to find any in the coats of the stomach or its contents. There were distinct traces of arsenic crystals in the liver. He also found distinct traces of arsenic in the kidneys.

Mrs. Constance Louisa Hughes deposed that she was at Battlecrease on Sunday, the 12th, the day after the deceased's death, and was alone in the bedroom—in the room where Mr. Maybrick died. While searching for keys she found the letter (produced) in the middle drawer, by Mrs. Maybrick's dressing table.

The coroner then read the letter, which was as follows :—

"My dear Florrie,—I suppose now you have gone I am safe in writing to you. I do not quite understand what you mean in your last letter about explaining my line of action. You know I could not write, and was willing to meet you, although it would have been dangerous. Most certainly your telegram yesterday was a staggerer, and it looks as if the result was certain; but as yet I cannot find an advertisement in any London paper. I should like to see you, but at present dare not move, and we had better, perhaps, not meet until late in the autumn. I am going to try and get away in about a fortnight, and think I shall take a round trip to the Mediterranean, which will take six or seven weeks, unless (and the next five words are underlined) "you wish me to stay in England." (The Coroner: You will recollect in her letter she says :—"In any case do not leave England till I have seen you again.") "Supposing the rooms are found, I think both you and I would be better away, as the man's memory would be doubted after three months. I will write and tell you when I go. I cannot trust myself at present to write to you my feelings on this unhappy business, but I do hope that some time I shall be able to show you that I do not quite deserve the strictures contained in your two last letters. I went to the D. and D., and of course heard some tales, but myself knew nothing about anything. And now, dear, good-bye, hoping we shall meet in the autumn. I will write to you about sending letters just before I go.

A. B."

The jury, after 35 minutes' absence, were unanimously of opinion that death had resulted from an irritant poison, and 12 of the 13 were of opinion that the irritant poison had been administered to Mr. Maybrick with intent to take his life.

The Coroner: That means a verdict of wilful murder against Mrs. Maybrick. (To the police: Bring in Mrs. Maybrick.

Mrs. Maybrick was then brought into court, and addressed by the Coroner as follows :—Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, the jury have inquired into the circumstances attending the death of your husband, and they have come to the conclusion that he has been wilfully murdered by you. I, therefore, commit you to the next assizes to be held at Liverpool, there to take your trial upon that charge.

The accused, who seemed to be dazed, made no reply, and was at once removed. She was dressed in deep mourning. She is to be brought up on remand before the magistrate on Wednesday next.

## CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE fixtures appointed for decision during the last week of May were not numerous, and some of them were spoilt by the weather. The "promise of May" was not fulfilled, and the last few days of the month were all that a cricketer dislikes. The North *v.* South match at Lord's was totally ruined by the prolonged rain, but it is hoped that the Marylebone Executive will be able to set another day apart for the benefit of such a deserving professional as John West.

The Lancashire Eleven made their usual pilgrimage to Oxford, and with the usual result. The University men made a tolerably good show in the first innings, Mr. Jardine confirming his reputation by an excellent display, and a word of praise must be given to Mr. Bassett for his bowling; but in their second innings the batting broke down completely, and Lancashire eventually won by nine wickets. No excuse can be offered for the defeat, and Mr. S. M. Woods has apparently an easy task before him when the two University Elevens meet. We say "apparently" advisedly, for cricket would lose half its charm if the best calculations founded on public form were not so frequently upset.

The match between Lancashire and Oxford University played last year at Old Trafford is a case in point. The University players had scored 315 in their first innings, but in their second they gave one of the most lamentable displays of feebleness that were ever seen, and were all put out for 42 runs. It was "all Lombard-street to a china orange" on Mr. Rashleigh's team when they went in to get 62 runs, but they failed egregiously; and it is these failures, or, still better, an unexpected display of vigour where only feebleness is looked for, which invest the game with half its interest. Lancashire players will be glad to see that Mr. Jowett has made his reappearance in the ranks of the county team. Such a sterling cricketer could ill be spared, and we remember well the regret with which his retirement last year was received. In the match under notice Barlow was again to the front both with bat and ball, and it was rightly said that Mr. Horaby in putting him on to bowl in the second innings practically made *the* decisive move in the game. Mold does not appear to have done anything remarkable, but A. Ward again gave proof of steadiness and skill as a batsman.

The encounter between Surrey and Leicester was extremely interesting, and the midland county made an excellent fight of it. Mr. Walter Read more than satisfied his friends by his 90 and 87 against Pougher and Rylott. For the losers, Mr. De Trafford and Mr. J. A. Turner showed the best form, and altogether on their achievement in this match Leicestershire are distinctly entitled to a place above that occupied by Sussex, which still ranks as a county of the first class, although it has only won three county matches in the last two years.

The match between Notts and Middlesex was a mere exercise canter for the former; and if Richardson and Attewell do not fall off, Notts will have little reason to regret the loss of Sharpe. Middlesex put a very strong batting team into the field, but the Notts bowling was so deadly that only one man got into double figures in each innings. Mr. Bacmeister gave Rawlin and Barton some assistance with the ball, but it does not yet appear that Middlesex has obtained that grand desideratum—a good fast bowler.

At the beginning of the present month the *new rule* in many instances was put in force, and "drawn" games thereby averted. In one match a team was withdrawn from the field in consequence of an "unsatisfactory" decision by one of the umpires. The match has yet to be played in which everybody acquiesced in all the decisions of the umpires; but the laws of cricket are precise on the point. The umpires are the "sole judges" of the game, and their decisions must be respected, no matter how deeply the "sufferers" may be convinced that injustice has been done. This is a part of the necessary discipline of a cricketer.

At Lord's on Thursday, the 7th, the day before the despatch of the mail a match was commenced between M. C. C. and Kent. The batsmen had a good and very fast wicket to play on, but they made such small use of an excellent opportunity that between five minutes past twelve and seven o'clock twenty-one wickets fell and only 279 runs were scored. Except on the theory that the pace of the ground was too much for men who had practised during the wet weather of last month it is not easy to account for the failure. A very even and interesting day's cricket was witnessed however, and at the close Kent, with nine wickets to fall in the second innings, had a lead of 19. Flowers and Hulme bowled with capital averages in the first innings of the County, but when the M. C. C. went in their performances were quite put in the shade by Martin, who took five wickets in 26 overs at a cost of only 17 runs. The Club started badly by losing four wickets for 33, but Flowers and Mr. Littlewood played capitally together, and by some vigorous cricket put 174 runs during their partnership. Kent had three quarters of an hour's batting at the end of the afternoon, and Frank Hearne was seen to great advantage, scoring in that time 32 out of 45.

Thanks in a considerable degree to their indifferent batting and mistakes in the field, Surrey had all the worst of the opening day's play at Kennington Oval in their match with Gloucestershire—a match which opened their first-class county season. The ground bamped a little now and then at the pavilion end, but on the whole played very well. The total of 210 was, small under the circumstances.

Gloucestershire went in at twenty-five minutes to five. Mr. Radcliffe with only 7 to his credit was caught at 16, and then Messrs. Grace and Cranston put on 126 during a long and invaluable partnership. Mr. Grace was missed at mid-on by Bowley when he had scored 18, and again at short-leg by Mr. Shuter when he had made 63. Mr. Cranston let off some balls that ought to have been hit, but he played a capital game for an hour and forty minutes, and hit two fours, eight threes, and three twos in his 55 ere he was bowled by Bowley. At the close of the day's play Mr. Grace was still in with a score of 84, the innings standing 169 for the loss of only two wickets.

On a good fast wicket at Leicester the Yorkshire Eleven, in opening a two days' match with Leicestershire, gave a fine batting display. Going in first the total of their innings, which lasted four hours and 40minutes, amounted to 330. The chief honours clonged to Peel and Lee, who between them scored 217 runs. Lee's 72 was a brilliantly hit and faultless innings, and included seven fours, four threes, and nine twos. He was only batting an hour, and, with Hall, put on 85 runs for the second wicket. Peel, who went in with three wickets down for 94, played free dashing cricket from the start, and his 145 not out was a splendid display. The popular young professional was only three hours and 20 minutes in obtaining his runs, and he hit 12 fours, nine threes, and 18 twos. Whitehead and Middlebrook batted fairly well, and the last two Yorkshire wickets put on 124 runs.

Leicestershire were decidedly unfortunate, as Pougher owing to a strained side was useless as a bowler, and he did not field after luncheon; while Mr. Marriott, in trying to catch out Peel, put a finger out of joint, and also retired. Considering the amount of work he was called upon to do, the veteran Rylott bowled extremely well. Leicestershire had half an hour's batting before the drawing of stumps, and scored 35 runs without the loss of a wicket. Wheeler playing capital cricket. Yorkshire are trying two new players—Towler, a Yeadon cricketer, and Whitehead, who bowled so remarkably well in the Notts *v.* Yorkshire Colts match.

Once more favoured with bright summer weather the Scottish cricketers enjoyed a full day's sport on the first Saturday of the month. First in importance was the match between the Grange and the West of Scotland at Partick. Each team was at full strength, and after a keen struggle the West maintained their supremacy by scoring another win. The scores were very close, 148 and 140. Another exciting finish took place at Mavisbank, where the Australasians defeated Lasswade by 5 runs. The Edinburgh Academicals gained a surprisingly big victory against Dalkeith, and in this match H. J. Stevenson made the splendid score of 103 not out. In playing for the Grange against the Clarendon, Captain Birkbeck scored 105 not out. The University scored an easy win against Gala, and the Leith Caledonian's task against the Watsonians proved almost as easy. Fettes College had all the best of their match with Trinity College, Glenalmond, but Merchiston and the Academy were defeated by the Glasgow Academicals and Blairlodge respectively. Craigmount, though defeated, made a fair show against the "crack" team of the west, Drumpellier.

## THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOT.

THE news that the Queen intended to review the troops at Aldershot on Friday, 31st ult., had scarcely been made sufficiently public to attract visitors from London, but the local gathering was considerable. All Aldershot turned out, and a large number of carriages and horse-men from the district were gathered round the saluting-point. The recent rains had greatly laid the dust, and soon after three o'clock the long lines of troops could be seen marching towards the Long Valley, their uniforms and equipments bright in the sun, whereas, as a rule, their march and direction are only marked by clouds of black dust. By four o'clock the lines were all in order, the infantry, in quarter columns of grand divisions, in the Valley facing the saluting-point; the cavalry and the battery of Horse Artillery on their right; the Royal Artillery and train on the crest of the slope behind them. The general arrangements were excellent and the ground was admirably kept. The Royal enclosure and those for carriages and privileged spectators were, as usual, under the control of Provost-Marshal Broackes.

Precisely at half-past four the first gun of the Royal salute proclaimed the arrival of the Queen, and the Royal ensign was hoisted on the flagstaff at the Pavilion. Soon after the Duke of Cambridge, with his staff, Lord Wolseley, General Buller, and a small party of officers, moved off to the left to meet the Royal party on its approach. The Queen, who wore deep mourning, with a thick black veil, was accompanied by the Marchioness of Ely and the youngest daughter of Princess Christian, the escort being furnished by the 18th Hussars. On the arrival of the party at the saluting-point the general salute was given, and they at once started for the right of the line, for the inspection of the troops. The Queen only drove along the front of the line. As soon as she had passed, the cavalry got into motion, and moved into position in readiness for the march-past, the artillery and trains upon the crest also moving off towards the right. Scarcely had the Royal party returned and taken their places at the saluting-point, before the massed bands of the Cavalry Brigade came along, followed by the Staff, which consisted of Lieutenant-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., G. C. M. G., K.C.B., commanding; Colonels C. W. Robinson, C.B., J. North Crealock, C.B., and J. T. Skinner, Lieut-Colonel E. T. H. Hutton, Major-General W.J. Williams, C.B., Major W. E. Franklyn, and Colonel Bruce Brine. The troops then passed in the following order, except that the Engineer and Transport Trains followed the Royal Artillery, and that the Munster Fusiliers preceded the Connaught Rangers :—

R. H. A.—H Battery, A Brigade, 159.

R. A.—Mounted Band, 32.

Cavalry Brigade.—Commanded by Major-General Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, K. C. B.—1st Dragoons, 684; 16th Lancers, 677; 18th Hussars, 651.

1st Division, R. A.—Lieut-Colonel Annand.—D Battery, 3rd Brigade, 163; E Battery, 3rd Brigade, 157.

2nd Division.—Lieut.-Colonel Murray.—W Battery, 1st Brigade, 156; A Battery, 2nd Brigade, 109; B Battery, 3rd Brigade, 151.

Royal Engineers.—Troops and Company, 851.

1st Brigade Infantry.—Major-General Bell.—1st Liverpool Regiment, 798; 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, 889; 2nd Suffolk Regiment, 1,016.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Major-General Walker, C. B., C.M.G.—2nd Royal Scots Regiment, 901; 1st Devonshire Regiment, 892; 1st King's Royal Rifles, 995.

Militia Brigade.—Colonel Pearson, C.B.—3rd Suffolk Regiment, 734; 4th Suffolk Regiment, 752; 3rd Bedfordshire Regiment, 934; 4th Bedfordshire Regiment, 723.

3rd Brigade.—Major-General Clarke, C.B.—1st Bedfordshire Regiment, 972; 2nd Connaught Rangers, 1,013; 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, 603.

Army Service Corps, 836.

Medical Staff Corps, 498.

Military Police, 83.

The total number of troops, according to the Field State, was 16,302, but of course a portion of these were absent on duties in barracks. Besides these, but not on parade, were 1545 Foot Guards and 68 of the Ordnance Store Corps at Pirbright Camp, making a grand total of 17,915 officers and men in and around Aldershot.

The Cavalry regiments were very strong, and went past in excellent order, a new feature being that the 1st Dragoons were accompanied by a machine gun. The horses of the 18th Hussars attracted attention as a remarkably fine collection of animals in perfect condition and splendidly groomed. The Artillery, both Royal Horse and Royal, were in magnificent order, and all with the exception of one battery, armed with the new breech-loading twelve-pounder guns. The Pontoon train, the Telegraph train, and the mounted troops of the Royal Engineers were, as always, in the pink of condition, and the marching of the infantry of the Corps excellent. The massed bands of the 1st Brigade of Infantry came along with the lively tune, "Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen." Those of the 2nd Brigade played "La Figlia del Reggimento," the Duke of Kent having been colonel of the 2nd Royal Scots, who, headed the brigade. The 2nd Royal Scots and the 1st Devonshire men wore white helmets of the new regulation pattern, which, if a little large, at least afford good shelter from sun and rain. The Militia did extremely well, and, although the Bedfordshire Regiments only came up to camp at the beginning of the week, the general appearance of all four regiments was excellent. The 4th Brigade followed, and the opinion of all critics was that nothing could have been better than the appearance of the whole of the infantry. All the regiments were strong, two or three being nearly up to their full strength, and the long lines of double companies presented a strong contrast to what had often been seen in previous years on the same ground. After the infantry had passed, the cavalry came past at a trot, and the whole force forming up, the Royal salute was given, and the pageant was at an end. The review was, perhaps, the most enjoyable ever held at Aldershot, for even when the cavalry trotted past there was no dust whatever, while the temperature was simply perfect, a bright sun with a cool but gentle air, the country around looking at its greenest and best.

Sir Evelyn Wood has published the following General Order :—"H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to express Her Majesty's entire approbation of the appearance and efficiency of the troops of all arms, including the four battalions of Militia, which were inspected by Her Majesty at Aldershot."

## NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

THE distribution of prize money for the captures by Her Majesty's ship Penguin, specified below, will commence on Tuesday, the 11th July, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty Spring Gardens, S. W. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes :—

Slave dhow, name unknown, and five slaves, captured May 8, 1888.—Flag. £1 16s. 1d.; commander, £5 4s. 7d.; third class, £1 14s. 7d., fourth class, £1 9s. 8d.; fifth class, 19s. 10d.; sixth class, 11s. 10d. seventh class, 9s, 11d. eight class, 6s. 10d.; ninth class, 3s. 11d.; tenth class, 1s. 11d.; 11th class. 11d.

Slave dhow, name unknown, and 46 slaves, captured August

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE men of Colonel Wallace's Army Accoutrement Factory have struck, and intend to take advantage of a clause in the Government contract, which says that the work must be done on the premises, thus preventing Colonel Wallace from getting the work done by out-door hands. The Secretary of State has, however, stated in the House, very justly, that he will not allow this clause to be unfairly taken advantage of, and will not unnecessarily insist on it in deciding on the proposals to be submitted for completing the contract for valises.

Captain Kane's report of the escape of the Calliope has impressed everybody with its modesty, and certainly reflects honour upon that officer. It is noticeable that he does not take the whole of the merit to himself, but pays a handsome tribute to the efficiency with which the engine-room staff worked, which, in his own words, "was beyond all praise." We confess, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, we should have been glad if their Lordships had seen their way to have recommended Captain Kane for some mark of distinction, which would have been appreciated not only by the officers and men of the ship, but also by the Service at large.

Several very idiotic questions, remarks *Truth*, were asked during the Sultan inquiry, and some of them were of a nature fully to justify the Duke of Edinburgh's remark that "It is very easy to be wise after the event." Could anything possibly be more addlepated than the expression of surprise, by one of the officers, that the Sultan, being a ramming ship, should have been so much injured when ramming a rock? Surely the goose who talked such grievous nonsense must be aware that the Sultan "rammed" her bottom against the rock, and did any one ever hear of a ship with a ram from that portion of her?

The co-operation of the New South Wales contingent in the campaign in the Soudan will not soon be forgotten either in England or in Australia. The Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, the well-known Australian statesman and orator, was the Minister responsible for this step, which marked a new era in the connection between the colonies and the mother-country; and we learn that it is proposed to erect, by public subscription, a tablet to his memory in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. To this the Dean has kindly consented. Subscriptions are limited to a guinea, and will be received by Lord Brassey, 24, Park-lane; Sir Daniel Cooper, 6, De Vere-gardens; and by Lord Rosebery, at the Imperial Federation League, 30, Charles-street, W.

At Guildford, on June 1, a private in the Devonshire Regiment, named Reardon, and two labourers named Hart and Edwards, were committed for trial for violently assaulting Lieutenant Caldicott on the highway at Ash on May 20, and stealing from him his watch and chain and about £8 in money. Lieutenant Caldicott had been out dining on May 20, and on returning home at midnight he was accosted a short distance from Aldershot by a number of civilians and soldiers, among whom, it was alleged, were the prisoners. Complainant received some very rough treatment. He was struck heavily across the head with a soldier's belt, and this was followed by several other blows and kicks. He was ultimately felled to the ground, where, after taking everything from his pockets, including a watch and chain and about £8 in money, his assailants left him in an almost senseless condition.

Shall we ever hear the last or get to the bottom of the great gun scandal? Lord George Hamilton assured the House of Commons that all ships would receive their armament in time for the manœuvres. Now we are informed that in such important ironclads as the Howe and Camperdown only dummy guns are to be mounted, as there will not be time to test them.

I understand, writes a correspondent, that great pains have been taken by the Intelligence Department to ensure that this year all the coastguard stations shall be in telegraphic communication with one another by the time the manœuvres take place, and consequently with the Admiralty. This will materially alter the conditions of the fight, and must be borne in mind when praise is awarded to the winning side. It is stated that Lord Charles Beresford is to command the Mersey, but I believe that the announcement is, to say the least, premature.

Three old and honoured names are to be revived for ships shortly to be laid down at Portsmouth. A big battleship of 14,000 tons is to be called the Royal Sovereign; a smaller will be named Centurion; and an improved Mersey, of 7,350 tons and 12,000 horses power, is to bear the name of Centaur, last owned by a paddle sloop, 30-years ago.

The *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* writes:—"No stronger condemnation of the Maitland breech-loading system and confirmation of the accuracy of our remarks as to the faulty construction of our present guns could be afforded than by the account—republished by a contemporary—of the trial which took place last year at Elswick between a 4·7-inch quick-firing gun and a service-pattern gun of about the same calibre, the one having fired ten rounds in forty-seven and a half seconds, and the other having required five minutes and seven seconds to accomplish the same number of rounds. This latter slow rate is more than double the time needed to fire ten rounds from the old rifled muzzle-loaders, and is also a far worse result than was obtained from the discarded finely-grooved breech-loaders. Last year the Trafalgar's main deck ports were sponsoned and otherwise prepared for mounting the new 4·7-inch guns by a pattern of this weapon (improved and lengthened from a 36-pounder) intended to throw a 45lb. projectile, and then three inches of armour were added to the original design of 1½-inch thickness of side, for the protection of this main-deck battery. A present supply magazine was likewise added upon the same deck for the prompt service of the quick firing guns. We now learn that further trials at Shoeburyness have shown that the 4·7-inch guns possess such great comparative superiority over the present service weapons that 45-pounders are likely to supersede all the 5-inch and 6-inch guns, which fire far greater charges—viz., 16 lbs. and 42 lbs. of powder, and throw 50-lb. and 100-lb. projectiles, and that the new vessels of the Medea class are each to be provided with six of the 45-pounders, which weigh less than 2½ tons, in lieu of six 6-inch guns of more than double their weight. This change will accord with the recommendation of the able officers who reported upon the naval manœuvres, and mentioned the over-weighting by heavy guns, with especial reference to some of the ships, so that the change to lighter pieces will be a beneficial one.

Mr Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Mathew had before them on June 3 the case of the Militiaman Thompson, in which a rule *nisi* had been obtained directed to Captain Woodward, of H. M. S. Duke of Wellington, to bring up Thompson in order that he might be discharged. Thompson enlisted in the Derbyshire Militia, and shortly after was arrested for desertion from H. M. S. Calliope, it being alleged that he was a man named Floyd. He was taken to Portsmouth to the Duke of Wellington, and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment. After he had undergone his imprisonment it was discovered that it was a case of mistaken identity, and that he was not Floyd. On the case coming before the Court on the last occasion it appeared that Thompson had been sent back under escort to his regiment in Derbyshire; and as his counsel alleged that Captain Woodward had sent him away after he knew of the rule for a writ of *habeas corpus* being granted the case was adjourned in order that affidavits in answer might be filed by that officer. Mr. Staveley Hill, the Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, now read lengthy affidavits by Admiral Commerell, the Admiral commanding at Portsmouth, and Captain Woodward. It was admitted that at 5-30 p.m. (Thompson being sent away at seven) Captain Woodward showed the Admiral a paragraph in a local evening paper, which stated that the rule *nisi* had been obtained. But the Admiral said that, knowing that newspaper reports were frequently incorrect, he told Captain Woodward that he had better carry out the orders of the Admiralty, and send Thompson back. After the man had been sent Captain Woodward found that a telegram had arrived from Thompson's solicitor stating that the rule had been granted, and he tried to have Thompson brought back, but it was too late. At a quarter to nine he received the warrant. Counsel said there was no intention to disregard the order of the Court. Mr. Lewis Edmunds, on behalf of Thompson, contended that there had been disgraceful false imprisonment. Mr. Justice Manisty said the writ of *habeas corpus* must go, and if Captain Woodward could not comply with it, they would have to consider what to do with him. Mr. Justice Matthew concurred. It was arranged that the return to the writ should be made peremptorily on June 6. On that day Thompson appeared in court, accompanied by a corporal, but Captain Woodward was not present, and the writ had been left at Portsmouth. The judges accordingly complained that they were being trifled with, and said that, whether this was by the Admiralty or the Home Office, they would be treated with ordinary respect. They made an order for the attachment of Captain Woodward, who would, however, be allowed to give bail and answer interrogatories.


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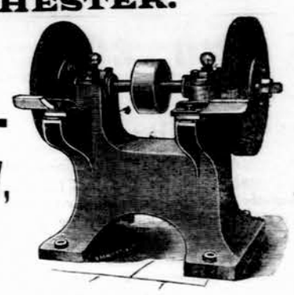

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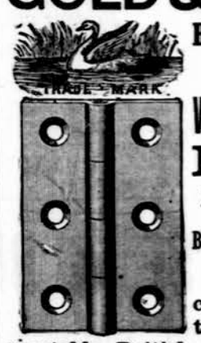

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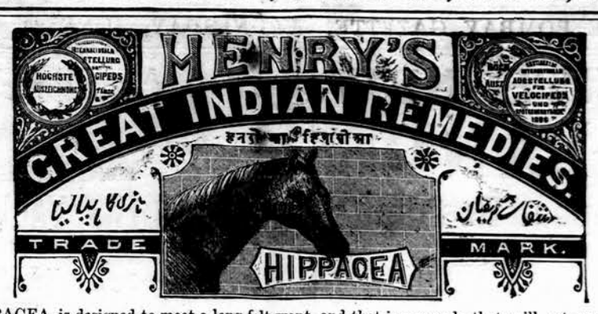


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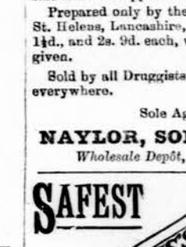


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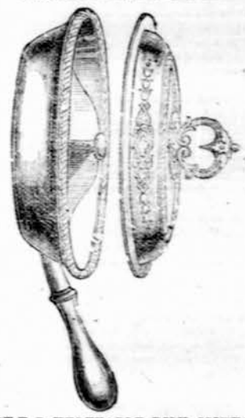

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